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The Bombay Chronicle

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I.S.

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VOL. XIX NO. 64. BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

"OUR WATCH-WORD WAS WAR NOW IT IS PEACE."

GANDHIJI, FATHER & APOSTLE OF INDIAN REVOLUTION.

—*Says Jawaharlal.*

Congress Not Bound By R. T. C. Reservations

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY MUST BE ACHIEVED

Never before had Bombay witnessed a public meeting which was at once so striking and spectacular as the one addressed by Mahatma Gandhi at the Azad Maidan on Tuesday evening. The most elaborate precautions taken to avert a repetition of the stampede and confusion which marked Mahatma's last visit to Bombay, proved of little avail.

OVERPOWERING TEMPTATION

To withstand the rush the platform was protected by barriers five feet high on all sides. But the temptation of the crowds to get within hearing of the Mahatma proved so overpowering that at times the crowds rushed towards the platform and the barriers threatened to give way. At one stage Pandit Jawaharlal had himself to leave the platform and climb a barricade with a view to ask the people to press back and to keep to their seats.

BRAVO CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS!

That the confusion which followed did not lead to a terrible stampede was due to the desperate attempts of the Congress volunteers to keep order and also to the fact that Gandhiji dissolved the meeting much earlier than it was intended. One of the factors that contributed to the confusion was the failure of the loud speakers. The loud speakers operated only in one half of the maidan, with the result that those who could not hear Gandhiji's speech became restive and finally surged towards the platform.

OVERFLOWING HUMANITY.

It was a remarkable tribute to Gandhiji's hold on the masses that nearly two lakhs of people turned out on the Maidan which was covered with people from one end to another. Every men of space and every position of vantage including the trees and the terraces around the maidan were occupied. The maidan overflowed with Bombay's humanity.

Arrangements made for the seating accommodation of ladies were very satisfactory. Nearly 1,000 Congress volunteers were engaged in the difficult task of controlling the crowd.

Mammoth Meeting On Azad Maidan Hears Gandhiji.

When Mahatmaji mounted the dais some 15 feet high from the ground, he received a tremendous ovation. Mahatmaji could be seen from the farthest corner of the maidan He delighted the huge audience by his characteristic smile. Mahatmaji took his seat on a stool and as soon as Pandit Jawaharlal was proposed to the chair, Gandhiji himself turned round the microphone towards the Congress President which created some amusement.

FATHER OF REVOLUTION.

Pandit Jawaharlal addressing the meeting remarked humourously that the only chair on the dais was already occupied and it had made his task less onerous. The people of Bombay, he said, were paying homage to the father of the unique Indian revolution. "Many a time during the last twelve months we have shouted 'Inquilab Zindabad' (Long live revolution), proceeded Pandit Jawaharlal. "We have also done a little to bring about that revolution. But the man who preached that revolution, who is the father and apostle of that revolution, is amongst us this evening.

GANDHIJI KEPT US TOGETHER.

"You remember what a tremendous revolution it was that we witnessed in this country in 1921. Who was the originator of that revolution? Everyone of us did something for it. We might have sometimes gone the wrong way, but the leader of this revolt has always tried and succeeded in bringing us together and keeping us on the right path.

By sheer force of his personality and intense patriotism he has always commanded our obedience. We are like children to him. What we have to do is to carry on this struggle for completing that revolution and making the complete freedom of this country a reality."

Cries of "Inquilab Zindabad" rent the air when the Congress President resumed his seat.

SILENT "LOUD SPEAKERS".

But for the defective installation of the loud speakers Gandhiji's speech would have been audible to the huge concourse of people. The loud speakers operated in a funny way. For about 15 minutes after Gandhiji's arrival the radio refused to function and the audience had to remain content with seeing the radio man running about to adjust the apparatus.

The audience got restive and clamoured for Gandhiji's speech. When after a good deal of time the radio was put right, it was found that it favoured only one side of the audience and the other side heard little or nothing of the speech. This state of affairs later contributed to a general stampede which fortunately did not assume serious proportion, chiefly owing to the timely appeal of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

PEACE AND WAR.

Gandhiji opened his address by recalling his last visit to Bombay just after his release. "When I came here last time, he said, and tried to give you my message at this very place I could not do so. Now I have again come to you with the object of giving you another message, but this message totally differs from the one which I intended giving you then. Then our watchword was war. Now it is peace. You know that a compromise has been arrived at between the Congress and the Government. Some of us are annoyed at the very thought of compromise. After having been in the thick of the fight continuously for twelve months they had come to believe that it will be a fight for all time, as if there was nothing like peace or compromise.

I'M NOT ASHAMED.

"But as satyagrahis, we cannot have that belief. A satyagrahi must be as ready for compromise and peace as he is for war. If there is chance of peace, he must by all means take advantage of it. I believe that the Working Committee had such a chance and it had made its best use. We had to consider only

(Continued on page 7.)

SETTLEMENT OF HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

—:o:—

"Bright Prospects" Says Shaukat Ali.

Maulana Shaukat Ali addressed a crowded meeting of Muslims at the Northbrook Gardens on Sunday night, soon after his arrival in the city after his absence for six months. Sardar Suleman Kassum Mitha presided. In his speech he welcomed back the Maulana and expressed the sorrow of the Muslim community at the death of Maulana Mahomed Ali, in whom, he said, the country had lost a patriot and the community a great leader.

Maulana Shaukat Ali addressing the meeting described at length his visit to Europe and to various Islamic countries. He referred to the question of Hindu-Muslim unity and said that when he visited Delhi immediately after his arrival in India he had a conference with Gandhiji and other Muslim leaders. He was again going to Delhi to attend the conference of Muslim leaders on the 20th instant and he assured the audience that the prospects of a happy settlement were very bright.

—:o:—

GANDHI-SHAUKAT ALI CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Mahatma At Khilafat Office

In the midst of numerous engagements Mahatma Gandhi found time to pay a visit to the Khilafat House on Tuesday morning. He was accompanied by Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj. They called on Maulana Shaukatali and gave expression to their sympathies with the Maulana in the sad bereavement caused by Maulana Mahomed Ali's demise in London.

Gandhiji spent nearly half an hour in the Khilafat house, went round the offices of the Committee and the Khilafat Press and had a talk with the workers. Maulana Shaukat Ali accompanied him on his return to Mani Bhuvan, Laburnum Road, where they held a Conference for about half an hour.

The subject of the Conference, it appears, was the settlement of the Hindu Muslim question. Pandit Jawaharlal also called on the Maulana in the afternoon.

—:o:—

EGYPTIAN NATIONALISTS FOLLOW GANDHIJI

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Reuter's Cairo correspondent says enthusiastic Egyptian nationalists are adopting Indian methods for the purpose of encouraging local industries. Nahas Pasha, Leader of Wafd Party and ex-Premier, leading the way by discarding European collar and tie and wearing insead silk scarf manufactured at Mehallet el Kebir.—Reuter.

NO FREEDOM BY CONFERENCES

—:o:—

Patel Wants Complete Independence

INDIA HAS NO PLACE IN EMPIRE

LONDON, March 17.

Vienna.—A pessimistic attitude as regards India obtaining Dominion Status by way of conferences with England was adopted by Mr. V. J. Patel, ex-President of Legislative Assembly, in a talk with Viennese and foreign journalists.

Mr. Patel who is here for treatment of his health said that the general public feeling in India was against connection with England.

He said, besides, equality of India with Dominions, control of Army and Finances was demanded. He emphasised that if India accepted Dominion Status she would reserve the right to abandon partnership with England at any time.—Reuter.

I HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN YOU'

Mahatma's Message To Prisoners

Mahatma Gandhi has given the following message to Mr. H. M. Joshi, the Secretary of the Chirner Defence and Relief Committee for the Accused in the Chirner Case:—

"To the Chirner Brethren, who are under trial, I only wish to say that I have not forgotten them. Whatever is possible for a single human being like me, shall be done. But let them rely upon God and their innocence rather than upon a human being's efforts."

M. D. RAJAH.

He is still in jail though the public insistently demands his release.

DEATH SENTENCE ON SAJJON SINGH.

—:o:—

Lahore.—In the Lahore High Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Agha Haider rejected the appeal of Sajjan Singh who has been sentenced to death for murdering Mrs. Curtis.—A. P.

MR. HOOSEINBHOY'S "AT HOME" TO MAHATMA.

—:o:—

A Remarkable Gathering.

Many notable social gatherings have been held in Bombay. But the reception given in honour of Mahatma Gandhi last night at "Followermead", Warden Road by Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee, the President of the Municipal Corporation, was a remarkable one and will long be remembered by those who attended. The spacious compound of Mr. Hosseinbhoy Laljee's house was brilliantly illuminated and the gathering was a most representative one consising as it did of prominent members of all communities, including all members of Bombay's Cabinet and the President of the Council. It was a sight to see the Mahatma, along Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai, in the same room surrounded by all the members of the Government, which had kept him in prison for nine months. The presence of many non-official and official Europeans was a notable feature of the gathering.

WOMEN WARRIORS OF BOMBAY!

Hindustani Seva Dal (Woman's Branch) Rally on Gowalia Tank. Miss Kison Dhumatker leading with national flag.

NASIK SATYAGRAHIS DETERMINED.

—:o:—

SECTION 144 PROMULGATED.

(From Our Correspondent)

NASIK, March 17.

Since the promulgation of sec 144 prohibiting loitering or gathering within 100 yards of Kalaram Temple, the situation in the city is slightly eased.

All the doors of the Temple are closed. The Satyagrahi untouchables move about either in a car or in groups of two or three to see whether the doors are closed or not. It is understood that they will offer Satyagraha if the doors of the temple are opened.

Meanwhile a contingent of Satyagrahis is kept ready. The camp of the satyagrahis has been removed to the fringe of the city. Their leaders are willing for a reasonable compromise.

The local Leaders are trying to ease the situation further, put it is expected that the doors of the temple will remain closed till Ramnavmi day.

—:o:—

GANDHIJI TO TAKE UP TEMPLE-ENTRY QUESTION.

—:o:—

His Assurance To Untouchables' Leader.

BOMBAY, Mar. 17.

At a meeting of Congress workers held this evening at Jinnah Hall to meet Gandhiji, and get his advise on various matters connected with their day to day work, Mr. B. J. Doorukhker, a leader of untouchables, asked Mahatmaji about his views about starting temple-entry Satyagraha, in view of the developments now taking place at Nasik.

Gandhiji expressed his sympathy for the cause of untouchables, and advised him to wait for some time as he considered the present time as inopportune for such a move.

He assured Mr. Doorukhker that he himself intended taking up the temple-entry question later, when all those who had faith in him might join him and that it was better to stay their hands till then, as otherwise it was likely to hamper the cause of untouchables. He added that under Swaraj government such questions will be solved in no time.

MRS. KAMALA NEHRU.

—:o:—

Reception By Bombay Women

There will be reception in honour of Mrs. Kamala Jawaharlal Nehru by women of Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day in the Brahmin Hall.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Philadelphia. — Heavy snowstorm appropriately marked the departure of the submarine "Nautilus", formerely of the United States Navy in which Sir Hubert Wilkins and a party of explorers left for New York for the final trials "enroute" and trip to the North Pole under ice.—Reuter.

PITCHED BATTLE BETWEEN NASIK SANATANISTS AND SATYAGRAHIS.

Siege Laid To Temple And Stones Hurled At Each Other.

(From A Correspondent)

NASIK, Mar. 16.

Once again the Untouchables have resumed their Satyagrah at Nasik for seeking temple entry. It will be recalled that last year the Satyagraha was suspended through the intervention of Dr. Moonje and many other local Hindu leaders who promised to tour the whole Nasik District and create a favourable atmosphere for the entry of the Untouchables into the temple. But nothing was done not even an attempt was made in that direction during the last 10 months. The Untouchables had therefore, to reconsider their position. It was decided on the 8th February 1931 to revive the campaign on March 15th. The decision was further confirmed on 8th instant, when Dr. Ambedkar returned from England. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the leader of the campaign arrived at Nasik on Saturday evening along with Messrs. Shivtarkar, Naik, Pradhan, Pagare, Jadhav, Gupte and others and had consultations with the local leaders Messrs. Rankhambe, Gaikwad, Patitpawan, Dani and many other leaders from all over the district. It was decided to hold a meeting at 12 noon on Sunday the 15th instant in the spacious pandal specially erected for the purpose. The number of the Untouchables who were in the camp on Saturday night was nearly 3,000. Since early morning on Sunday the Satyagrahis began to pour in from different villages. By noon nearly 5,000 Satyagrahis were in the camp. A notable arrivals on Sunday were Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe of the Social Service League and Mr. D. S. Javalkar an ex-president of the "Bombay War Council".

Punctually at 12 noon Dr. Ambedkar took the chair. Mr. Gaikwad requested the assembly to contribute their mite to the Satyagraha Fund. A decent sum was soon collected. Dr. Ambedkar explained the circumstances under which the Satyagrah is being resumed and asked the Satyagrahis to follow the leaders in a most disciplinary way, as he regretted he had to leave Nasik by 2-45 train to prepare himself for the famous Chirner Trial which was to take place at Thana on the 16th March.

HUGE PROCESSION.

Exactly at 2-30 the Satyagrahis were arranged in procession and it started and marched through the heart of the town. With a band of the Depressed Classes volunteers it presented a very picturesque scene. The band was at the head and it was followed by nearly 1,000 ladies of Untouchables singing the War song of the Satyagrah. It was led by Messrs. Rankhanbe, Gaikwad, Subhedar, Ghatge, Rajbhoj, Naik, Pradhan, Patitpawan, Pagare and other leaders. Police arrangements under Mr. Ellis the D. S. P. and Messrs. Karnik and Nabar the Deputy Superintendents, Inspector Kotwal and Sub-Inspectors Pirjade and Shelke, assisted by a number of constables, was complete. They were posted at all strategic points in the town to prevent mischief.

TEMPLE BARRICADED

The number of the processionist swelled to nearly 8,000 as the procession was going ahead. It took nearly 3 hours to reach the temple. It was discovered that all the doors were locked and strong barricades were erected in front of them. Mr. Manlar assisted by his Moslem friends took the trouble to assist the Untouchables who were out to achieve their just human rights. He remarked at a time it is a sin for any one to keep away from this noble fight.

PITCHED BATTLE WITH STONES.

Having found the temple doors closed, the processionists marched on to the river bank where a meeting was held and then participated the meals provided for them by the Untouchables of one of the villages of the Nasik district. Just at this time a huge crowd of the Caste Hindus gathered near the place and began to jeer and mock the Satyagrahis when they were participating in their meals. Having found that that did not disturb the peace of the Satyagrahis they, it is reported, began to hurl stones on the Satyagrahis in spite of the presence of the police. It was now beyond the control of the Satyagrahis to restrain themselves, and they also retaliated with the same vigour. Their position was rather awkward. They had not only to defend themselves but to protect the women and children from the stones. The Satyagrahis were asked to march back to the camp, but the Sanatanists were bent upon the fray. They continued the hurling of stones from everywhere. A regular battle of stone-throwing ensued, injuring a good number on both the sides including some of the police sepoys. It is difficult to estimate the exact number of the injured. The police force was reinforced and a cordon was put around the Untouchables. Mr. Ellis assisted by his staff and Mr. Kulkarni, the District Deputy Collector tried their best to pacify the crowd but without success. In the shower of stones the Satyagrahis returned to their camp in the Maharwada.

At once the District Magistrate Mr. R. G. Gordon promulgated an order under section 144 prohibiting the assembly of more than 3 people within 100 yards of the temple.

All the doors including the private door of the pujari which opens in the temple compound are closed. Thus the Untouchables were victorious in so far as not allowing the Caste Hindus themselves entry into the temple as long as they are not allowed the rights of the temple.

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A W

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A 2697

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A R2694

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B 2615

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C R4583

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C R 4571

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P 4573

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N 2657

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M R4482

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NOTICE

GRAND CHAITRI CATTLE FAIR in Marwar commences from 17th March and continues till 30th. Best opportunity for the sale and purchase of India Fame Marwari Breed cattle. All facilities of Rail, Post, Treasury, etc. to visitors.

NANDKISHORE SHARMA RAISAHIB,
Director of Agriculture, Marwar Tilwara Fair Rly. Station.
2683

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) Common Jurors need not attend until they see a Notice in the papers requiring their attendance.

PHEROZESHAH J MURZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 16th March 1931.
N 2693

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT LAHORE.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revision Side Civil.
Case No. 170 of 1930.

FIRM JAMNA DASS BHAGAT RAM .....Petitioner.
Versus.
FIRM ABDUL ALI IBRAHIM MATCHESWALA, etc. Respondents.
Claim.—For Rupees 425.

NOTICE TO:—

(1) Messrs. RAGHUNATH DASS GOBIND RAM, proprietor of the said firm, Parsi Street, Post Box No. 3, Bombay, (2) Firm ABDUL ALI IBRAHIM, MATCHESWALA, through Tayab Ali Ibrahim, Agent and Partner of the said Firm, 121, Nag Devi Street, Bombay. Respondents.

Whereas a petition for revision under section 44, Act 9 of 1919, from the order of the senior Sub-Judge, Jullundur dated 4-1-30, has been presented in the above case by the above Petitioner you are hereby informed that the said petition is fixed for hearing on the 7th of April, 1931, or as soon thereafter as the same may be heard. Should you wish to urge anything against the Petitioner, you are at liberty to do so on the date fixed, or on any other day to which the case may be postponed, either in person or by duly authorized agent, fully instructed by you and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, case or petition, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, or by any Advocate of this Court, so instructed, or who shall be accompanied by such a person. Also take notice that in default of your appearance on the date fixed and in the manner before-mentioned, the suit, case or petition will be heard and decided ex-parte in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 12th day of March 1931.

SARDAR MUHAMMAD,
Superintendent, Precept, High Court, Lahore.
2682

Tender.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 230,000 lbs of liquid chlorine will be received up to 1 p.m (Bombay Time) on the 15th day of April 1931.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with the tender deposit of Rs. 2000/-.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
(SD.) W. A. NIVEN.
Hydraulic Engineer.
2696

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
—:o:—

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A BOMBSHELL FOR INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA: VESTED RIGHTS OF INDIANS IN JEOPARDY

Indian Government Kept In The Dark

INDIA MUST ASK FOR THE IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF NEW IMMIGRATION AMENDMENT BILL OR INVITE WHOLESALE INDIAN NATIONAL'S DEPORTATION FROM SOUTH AFRICA'S

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Johannesburgh, Feb. 23.

Indians throughout South Africa have profoundly perturbed at the introduction of the Asiatic Immigration (Amendment) Bill into the legislature which drastically amends the Act 22 of 1913 and repeals certain vital sections of the Registration Act of 1908. It was a common practice upto the present that the Government of South Africa gave the opportunity of examining the legislative proposals to the Indian community by supplying beforehand the copy of the proposed Bill. This procedure has been abandoned by the Union Government recently and while the whole community was unaware of the hostile activity of the Union Government, they came to know of a Bill affecting them seriously from the report in the newspapers to the effect that the Asiatic Immigration Amendment Bill secured its first reading in the House of Assembly.

India will be shocked to learn that even Sir Kumar Reddi, the Indian Agent-General in the Union, was not supplied with the information about the proposed intention of the Union Government. This attitude on the part of the Union Government constitutes a serious breach of etiquette and unpardonable insult to the Agent-General and the Government of India, not to speak of the Indian community in South Africa. Indian statesmen should take notice of this fact and once for all drive out the idea of the expectation of any friendly gesture coming from the Union Government to satisfy the Indian mind. The introduction of the Immigration Bill, while the fate of the Asiatic Tenure Bill is still undecided, removes the last shred of confidence from the Union Government.

SCRAPS OF PAPER.

The Asiatic Immigration amendment Bill contains certain clauses which affect the very existence of the Indians. It repeals Sections 2 and 11 of Act no. 36 of 1908 (Transvaal Registration Act) and turns all registration certificates into so many scraps of paper. Consequently it takes away all existing rights of residence conferred by registration. The result is clearly to throw upon every Asiatic resident in the Union the burden of proving his domicile in the country. There can be no domicile unless the original entry and the continued residence were lawful. If, therefore, the Bill passes, every Asiatic in the Transvaal will have to prove on pain of deportation as a prohibited immigrant, that either he or the person through whom he claims originally entered lawfully. Those who entered as children before 1913 (and there are many such) will have to prove that the person who introduced them was entitled to do so under Act 15 of 1907 or some previous law.

DRASTIC PROVISIONS.

Another clause of the Immigration Bill declares all Indians who have at any time and in any country" been convicted of criminal offences including sedition, treason, public violence, robbery, theft, fraud, liquor and raw gold selling, bribery, rape, indecent exposure, forgery, housebreaking etc. as the undesirable inhabitants of visitors to the Union. This clause means that all those Indians who were convicted of the above offences at any time or in any country shall be deported under the provisions of this Bill. Those who are taking part in India recently in the Civil Disobedience campaign in India and are the settlers in South Africa might be condemnd as the undesirable inhabitants and can be deported to India. Those who took part in the South African passive resistance campaign, but received no free pardon could also be deported under this Bill.

BREACH OF GANDHI-SMUTS AGREEMENT.

If we examine carefully the provisions of this Bill, we would no doubt come to conclusion that it breaks the Gandhi-Smuts Agreement and abolishes all the vested rights achieved by the agreement and Satyagrah campaign in South africa. It, moreover is a breach of faith, in view of the Cape-town Agreement, as it imposes fresh disabilities upon the Indian settlers in the Union and repeals previous South Africa Acts which were the foundation stones of Indian right to domicile and trade. It is estimated, in case the Bill is passed, that no less than fifteen thousand Indians settled in South Africa for more than score of years will be threatened with deportation or eventual ruination financially. Under such circumstances this Immigration Bill is more obnoxious, iniquitous and reactionary in character than either the old Asiatic Bill (1926) which was withdrawn as the result of the Capetown Agreement or the present Asiatic Tenure Bill about which the rumour is afloat that it will not be proceeded with "until" another Round Table Conference is held at Pretoria between India and South Africa to consider the revision of the Indo-Union settlement in September. I would appeal very earnestly to the statesmen, newspapers and the Government of India to wake up and bring immidiate and egective pressure on the Union Government to withdraw the BILL in conjunction with the Asiatic Tenure Bill and save the Indians in the Union from wholesale deportation.

(The latest cables state that the South African Union Government has decided to postpone the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Bill pending a Conference between its representatives and these of the Government of India.—Editor "B.C.")

FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

GANDHIJI TO OPEN DELHI SESSION.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 16.

The fourth annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry will be opened here by Mahatma Gandhi on April 7, and will hold further sittings on the 8th and 9th April. Amongst the subjects on agenda of the Session are constitutional reforms, currency and exchange, the sales of silver, agriculture with special reference to land revenue policy, chemical industry, salt industry, match manufacturing industry, tanning, Indian merchantile Marine, Insurance, legislation and separation of Burma.—A. P.

TAMIL-NAIDU CONGRESS COMMITTEE ON THE TRUCE.

MADRAS, Mar. 16.

The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee at its meeting on Sunday recorded approval of the steps taken by Mahatma Gandhi in reference to the settlement with the Government and calling upon the people to carry out the terms of the truce in every respect. The Committee has instructed all the workers and subordinate committees to respect the truce in its letter and spirit and in all propaganda work faithfully to carry out the instructions of the Working Committee and Mahatma Gandhi's intention in order to create a peaceful atmosphere so that negotiations now afoot may be carried to a successful issue.—A. P.

GUNTUR LATHI CHARGE.

DISPERSING "CONTUMACIOUS MOB" SAYS H. MEMBER.

MADRAS, Mar. 16.

At question time in the Madras Legislative Council to-day replying to a shortnotice question regarding the lathi charge in Guntur on March 6 after the Irwin-Gandhi agreement and arrest of Konda Venkatappayya, the Home Member said that lathis were used to disperse a contumacious mob and eleven of them and six or seven police constables received injuries which were reported by the District Medical Officer to be of a trivial nature. Mr. Venkatappayya who was arrested on March 6 was released on the 7th on receipt of Government's general instructions to withdraw all orders under Section 144 and also all pending prosecutions in cases not involving violence. The Home Member added that they had asked the District authorities to endeavour to obviate clashes between public and police so far as was consistent with the prevention of disorder. Concluding he said that nobody regretted more than Government what had happened.—A. P.

NAWAJIWAN BHARAT SABHA.

(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Mar. 16.

A meeting of the reception committee of the All India Nawajiwan Bharat Sabha was held to-day and elected Mubarakali Sagher general secretary of the executive committee which consists of 25 members. Preparations are afoot to hold the Sabha in a pandal twelve Punjab workers have arrived and they are working enthusiastically.

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SUGGESTION TO FOREIGN CLOTH DEALERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Conference to dispose off the foreign cloth in the country is to take place on the 17th instant to consider the Congress Scheme to provide mill cloth to foreign cloth dealers. In this connection I would make a suggestion which should be earnestly considered by all concerned. Most of the foreign cloth dealers, if not all, should devote their capital for the development of industries. This they owe to the country as a penance for their past deeds. This would leave a large market in the hands of dealers of Swadeshi cloth. Thus the needed capital for our industries would be automatically released and the country as a whole would be greatly benefited.—Yours etc.,

B. M. MEHTA.

Bhavnagar March, 11.

HIJERATIS RE-ENTER THEIR VILLAGES.

DARBAR GOPALDAS' SUCCESSFUL EXHORTATION.

(From A Correspondent.)

MATAR, Mar. 16.

Yesterday Darbar Saheb Gopaldas visited the cottages of Matar taluka Hijaratis and instructed them to re-enter their villages according to Mahatmaji's order. All the Hijratis of Limbasi Devataj Khandhali and Tranja re-entered their village to-day, at 10 a.m. They were welcomed by hundreds of non-Tijratis and the entering ceremony was performed with great "eclat". Sunday was observed as a festival day.

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Around And About The Theatreland

—:o:—

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours, all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE SLANDER AGAINST ART

REPEATED BY SYT REDDY.

The tendency to regard art as the pet privilege of the few has been, we remarked last week, chronic. Equally obstinate is, we added, the mental attitude which regagrds art as a luxury superfluous, if not impossible for modern times and the normal people. Russia is the only civilised nation of the world that has taken up the challenge seriously and effectively. The plan and the programme of the "Theatre and Art Olympiad" were irrefutable evidence.

THE CONTRAST.

Sjt. C. R. Reddy's inaugural address at the "All-Bengal Students' Conference" is also an evidence and in instructive contrast. He has picked up, circulated and confirmed "the "truth in the observation that art and literature are the flowers that adorn the path of National decay."

GENERAL, MODERN, HISTORIC.

Sjt. Reddy would require Indian students to lecture, in their leisure hours, on subjects of "general interest and more especially Indian history and the history of modern nations". It is possible that the subjects of "general interests" he vaguely imagines may exclude art and literature.

MODERN NATIONS

But "the truth in the observation" about art and literature is not found either in the books of Indian history or in the history of "modern nations" hitherto published. Where did Sjt. Reddy pick up actually, the "truth and the "observation"?

FUTILE FORTUNE.

No sober version of Indian history can possibly exclude the priceless distinction and wealth of the country's art and literature. No modern nation entitled to be called civilised and modern would dare to omit or ignore its literature and art. Sjt. Reddy has given a detailed description of the "good fortune" of travels and friendships in the West. It has been, it would appear, a futile episode for him if he had consulted his esteemed friend Mr. McCutcheon, cartoonist of the "Chicago Tribune", he would have obtained a more reliable guidance, than the one he seems to have secured, about the history of modern nation. It assigns a very definite and dominant place to "art and literature".

THE STARS RACE.

—:o:—

AND REGISTER AVERAGES

The following are averages of the thirty-five men and women who had two or more best performances in Photo-plays honour roll for 1930. The standings are arrived at by dividing the number of pictures in which they appeared by the number of their best performances.

ACTORS.

	pc.
John Barrymore ..	100
Warner Baxxter ..	100
William Powell ..	100
Ramon Novarro ..	100
George Arliss ..	100
Ronald Colman ..	100
John Gilbert ..	100
Buster Keaton ..	100
Milton Sills ..	100
Lew Ayres ..	66
Maurice Chevalier ..	66
Lowell Sherman ..	66
Edmund Lowe ..	60
Gary Cooper ..	60
Jack Oakie ..	50
Richard Arlen ..	50
Charles Bickford ..	50
O. P. Heggie ..	50
Robert Montgomery ..	50
Chester Morris ..	50
Fredric March ..	50
Lewis Stone ..	50

ACTRESSES.

	pc.
Ruth Chatterton ..	100
Greta Garbo ..	100
Dorothy Jordan ..	100
Marilyn Miller ..	100
Helen Twelvetrees ..	100
Marion Davies ..	100
Constance Bennett ..	66
Joan Crawford ..	66
Norma Shearer ..	66
Mary Brian ..	50
Marie Dressler ..	50
Jeanette MacDonald ..	50
Beryl Mercer ..	50

A POWERFUL DRAMA.

—:o:—

From Russia.

The Russian cinema, "Storm Over Asia", which has aroused unusual interest among all followers of motion pictures, is now showing at the Filmarie Theatre.

"Storm Over Asia" is directed as a powerful drama. It has more of a connected story than is usually found in the Russian films, and is a tale of primitive passions, staged in a partly civilised region of the globe that has seldom reached the screen. It fascinates by the sheer force of its dramatic power and the breath of authenticity and is a directorial triumph for Pudovkin, who, with Eisenstein, holds the foremost place among Russian artists, those who have seen it declare.

A young Mongol, Bair, is the center of the action. This role is portrayed by Valery Inkizbinov whose immobile features can hold the spectators in rapt attention without a movement of a facial muscle. He is an exponent of the technique of repression, a ression, a peculiar conservation of energy that is followed by a frenzy of passion.

"Storm Over Asia" shows the uprising in 1918, of the Mongol, tribes against the White Army, showing the trappers and hunters of Fastern Russia, picturesque descendants of the followers of Genghis Khan, who in the hundreds of years since the chieftain's triumphs had become the unhappy victims of the Czarist rule.

There is a dynamic sweep in tempo that rises to a climax when Bair, gaining freedom by wrecking the palace in which he was confined, rides at the head of his horsemen as they run down and destroy the Russians n a vertiable "storm over Asia." —"Los Angeles Times."

THE CATHEDRAL PLAYERS

STAGE "EVERYMAN"

The Cathedral Players will stage, under the patronage of Lady Sykes, "Everyman" at the Cathedral Girls' School on March 26th, 27th and 28th.

The history of early drama in England is part of the history of the Church. The ecclesiastical language was Latin, and as early as the fifth century after Christ, we find "Living pictures" being posed in the churches for the instruction of the unlettered congregations. By the tenth century the tableaux had become dramatic representations of incidents from the Bible, and these were the "Mystery Plays". On of them grew the "Miracle Plays", which gave representations of the lives of the saint, and at the next stage we have the "Morality Plays" in which the plot was the invention of the writer, and the characters were abstractions such as Virtue, Vice, Mercy, Justice, and so on. Of these "Everyman" is the finest existing example. It was written probably about 1,490, in Dutch, by an unknown hand. A little later it was translated into English and performed in England. Its terminology is that of Catholic Europe in the fifteenth century; but its theme is common to all the world.

The argument is expounded in the Prologue. The voice of God is heard calling upon his messenger Death to summon Everyman to make his last journey. Everyman, standing for all humanity, tries in vain to persuade those things he has loved to remain with him. Good Fellowship fails him, and the love of family, represented by Kindred and Cousin. His Riches, his Strength, his Beauty, his Discretion his Five-Wits all in turn leave him. Confession helps him and knowledge goes with him as far as the edge of the grave. His good Deeds alone enters it with him. The angel tells of his future happiness, and the moral of the play is pointed by the Epilogue.

MISS JENA. "Trials of Steel", Surya Picture e to run at West End from the1st

THE PLAYERS AND THE PLAY-GOERS COMMUNICATE.

—:o:—

The advancement of screen art and industry would be, decidedly, facilitated if the players and the play-goers mutually communicate their ideas and opinions, their appreciation and comments.

Syt. S. R. Sivar, the amateur actor from Mysore, believes that "it will not take long for the Indians to reach a standard at least the equal to that of the United States in the sphere of film production."

Syt. S. R. Sivar, who is known as "Master of Disguises" has so far been an amateur, but he has high hopes.

WIDER SCOPE.

He says:—Nothing that is of the West as the silver screen, has so completely and so quickly captivated the East. The Film is one of the most potent forces that is shaping a new the Eastern stage, creating a healthier and wider outlook on Art and enhancing the appreciation for forms of beauty. This new aspect of dramatic art has quickened the stage life which seeks new expression. "The art" Mr. Sivar add in all its varied aspects—its meridian of glory, its subtle interpretation of the ineffable language of human emotion and love divine and its temporary eclipse. In its range and flight of thought in its naive expressiveness of the genius and soul of the nation, and in its reflection of a culture that has defied the march of time and the mute challenge of ages, Indian art shines even to this day as the very quintessence of the manifold aspects of Aryan civilisation.

India with its direct and living contact with the West have developed into a vast marked for British and American pictures. The Westerners have developed the film industry almost to perfection, while it is still in its inception in India. Indian markets have been flooded with Western films and if India does not realise its importance at least now it will be very difficult to stand the competition from the West".

NOT THE RIGHT PEOPLE.

Syt. Sivar attributes "the slow progress of the film industry in India hitherto to the difficulty of attracting the right people. That acting for the cinema was quite a different thing to acting on the legitimate stage was proved again and again by the complete failure of theatrical stars as film artists. It was rather unfortunate that film producers were not able at the beginning to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the respectable and educated classes."

He concludes that "the art could never be the noble one it ought to be unless the educated classes took to it and Syt. Sivar thinks "Talkies will be a failure in India as there is common language or Lingua Franka in a land of so many languages.

PHOTO-PLAY FOOTAGE.

Another correspondent writes to suggest improvements or rather reduction in film lengths.

"Isn't it an important problem before the motion pictures producers and picture-goers to acertain the footage of film to be shown on the silver screen for the full programme of two hours?

In this matter one ought to know in the first place the Normal rate of projection. As a rule it's decided that the normal rate of taking and showing motion picture should be 16 pictures a second and these 16 pictures measure a foot in length, and in this way the film shown per hour ought to be 3,600 ft., and for the full programme of two hours ought to be 7,200 ft. only and not more.

Here I say that the Indian pictures produced now a days are 10,000 ft. in length in general and sometimes more but not less, while the allowance in the time fixed is not given and as a result of that we often hear that Indian pictures have too fast the actions because, the rate of projection is beyond the normal.

I hope that the Indian producers will take this fact into their kind consideration and will either shorten the length of their productions or will allow more time in programme."

INDIAN STUDIO NOTES.

Talkie Studio At Bangalore.

The recent visit of Mr. Haribhai Desai to Bombay, was in connection with the erection of Talkie studio to be attached to the Surya Studios. In addition to that, the State is noted for eminent Musians and Dancers, permanently patronised by His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. Of course, it is expected that the Surya Studio will have facilities from the State. At the same time the Company's attention is specially diverted towards the international picture "Priestess of Passion" indicative the charm and beauty of ancient Indian Art and Indian Dances. Miss Laxmi, the beautiful star of Karnatak is playing (Surya Film Company).

Mr. A. P. Kapoor has just finished his picture named "SHE" starring Mr. Jayraj and Miss Zebu. Now he will begin shooting of an historical picture "Prince of the "Desert" Mr. Mohanial Shah's picture of magic, Mystery and Miracle named "Perl" will be released at the Vishnoo from the 28th. The leading parts are taken by Mr. Jayaraj, Mr. Atta Mahamad (as Magician) and Miss Zebu. He has also finished another picture "Brave Warrior"). (And now he is making elaborate arrangements for the production of a picture with full of thrilling adventures and Traged" comic incidents. (Sharda Film Co)

In a short space of time Messrs. Nanubhai and Dhayabhai (of Surat) have completed three more pictures, namely:—"The Mother", "The Royal Marriage" and "The Emperor". And the pictures under production are "The King-Maker", "The Conspiracy" and "The Vagabond Lover". Saroj Film Co).

Mr. V. R. Mehta is making elaborate arrangements for the release of the picture "Rathod Kumari", featuring Miss Nirasha (once a successful star of Bombay) produced by the Asian Film Co. (Indore). This is a picture, scenes of which were taken mostly in the ancient city of "Maheshwari" the home of chivalrous Maharanee Ahilya Devi, This will be released at the Super from the 21st. The concern has also completed two more pictures "The Horseman" and "The Daring Damsel". And now they are busy with two sansational productions named "Bansle Bravo" and "Gowmukhi Vaghan" which are expected to be their master-pieces.

Mr. Gunjal is busy with another picture of stint, thrill and adventure named "The Terror" featuring the same stars. (Vishnu Film Co.)

Mr. Nandlal is engaged with another picture named "The Painted Angel". Mr. Nanubhai Vakil and Mr. Jayanthilal have both finished two pictures. "The Knife" and "Prince Charming" respectively. Mr. Chandulal J. Shah has begun his picture "Memon Worship" and after finishing that he will take up "The Divine Lady", both featuring Miss Gohar (Senior) and Mr. D. B. Billimoria. Other pictures under production are "Flying Birds" "Village-Sweet-hearts", "Love-Birds", and "Bombay after Midnight". (Ranjit Film Co.)

Mr. Devare is busy with a picture "The Spy" featuring Miss Padma of Bengal. Mr. Homi is busy with another historical picture "Aflatoon-Arab". Mr. Doctor is busy with "Filmland." (Kohinoor United Artists).

THE EXHIBITOR'S POINTS.

Let The Public Know

STABILISE BUISNESS

The attention of the renters exhibitors, and managers of the atres has been drawn and attracted by the correspondence in these columns. One of the mana-gers of a well-known combine has already responded. His views are decidedly helpful:—

"The Cinema industry form a good part of Indian Trade to-day and a lot of Indian capital is lying tied up. A Cinema can have the most expensive reproduction apparatus, provide the most expensive films and have a most beautiful and costly house but everything depends on letting the public know that the cinema has these things for the public's entertainment and amusement. Many Cinemas advertise their films with the slogan "100 per cent. Talkie" but I think the best way would be to change this slogan to 100 per cent entertainment". There is no doubt that the response from the public to the Talkie has more than justified the wildest hopes. This is evident from the fact that almost every Cinema of repute in India is now converted into a Talkie House. The Talkie has come to stay and the future looks rosy. In the United Kingdom for example 80 per cent. of the films shown during 1930 were Talkies. Talkies represented by far the greater proportion of the whole film entertainment offered and a detailed comparison of what the important film producing countries are doing and the type of entertainment which they conceive to be what the public wants point to the very evident doom of the silent picture.

NOT MUCH "SUGAR".

From the Exhibitor's point of view, however, if I balance up against my increased takings my increased film rental, cost of Talkie apparatus and structural alterations I do not find quite so much sugar in the honey. Another difficulty which the Exhibitor has got to face is the open competition between Exhibitors to even unnecessarily in some cases boost up their films. This of course is all in the day's work but I think a great deal of money could be saved if an association of the different cinema combines was formed to regulate and stabilise business. Besides, if an association was formed most of our troubles in our line of business will be smoothed away and common sense and a spirit of fair play would predominate."

Miss Nirasha, India's popular star, appearing in the leading role of the picture "Rathod-Kumari" produced by the Asian Film Co. (Indore) to run at "Super."

Forthcoming Novarro Film

—:o:—

Ancient Spanish Dance

AT THE CAPITOL

Ramon Novarro, in a setting reminiscent of life in vivacious Spain, will sing operatic air, this Saturday at the CapCitol. This will be his first operatic venture. The story of romance he will depict includes episodes of convent life and life in high quarters. One of the features of the film would be the centuries old dances for which Spain has earned world-renown.

PUBLIC OPINION

Leads Leadership.

The pitfalls of Public Opinion are generally found by those who ignore Public Opinion, and who make and present pictures which they think the public ought to have. In other words, they prejudge public taste and desires without the aid of the public. I have avoided many of the pitfalls by consulting Public Opinion in advance through the medium of this column which has appeared weekly in this periodical for the past eight years. The hundreds of thousands of letters which have come to me in response have guided me into the production of many successful pictures. I have followed Public taste in many cases rather than my own. I am satisfied that this great help from the Public is largely responsible for Universal's leadership to-day. I want the help and the letters to continue I wish they might come by the millions instead of hundreds of thousands. And, after all the Public is just as keenly interested as I am.

NEW PROCESS TO COLOUR FILMS.

—:o:—

"Color photography is possible with a black and white camera, according to Lee Garmes, one of the foremost motion-picture cameramen in Hollywood, now photographing "City Streets" for Paramount.

Garmes's most recent pictures productions that were widely praised for their photographic beauty, were "Morocco", "Dishonoured", and "Fighting Caravans."

"Colour values may be obtained on black and white negative by the simple process of low-key lighting." Garmes explains. "Such lighting brings soft tones, rich shadows, depth and character to the screen. Pastel effects are to be obtained, whereas, hard, general lighting, like a blasting glare of white sunlight, washes out all detail and makes impossible any effect of beauty."

Garmes, for his work, uses only incandescent lights of comparatively low power. No carbon arc, or "hard" lights, are to be found on any of his sets except when the sets are large and the subject is far from the light source.—"N. Y. Times."

Taken from the forthcoming "Archer" featuring Miss Lobo. The discriminate use of Indian architectural use has, evidently, given the "shot" its distinction.

SCOTT'S
Porage Oats

for nourishment and sweet nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce. Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour grand for brain.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.

Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills (In Liquidation) General Meeting of Shareholders, York Building, Hornby Road, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust Board 4-10 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

PUBLIC MEETING AT WORLI.

A meeting of Congress men will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. opp. Shri Satya Narayan's Temple, Worli when prominent Congress workers will address.

MAHATMA AT VILE PARLE.

Mahatma Gandhi will be at Vile Parle at 8 a.m. (S.T.) and there will be meeting opposite the Christian Church.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S VISIT.

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of 'A' Ward will meet near the old Colaba Station to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. to go round the Ward.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Straits Settlements and China via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 19th inst.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on March 14 and is due to arrive on March 27 via Penang and Colombo.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 15th inst. and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning the 19th idem at 7-0 a.m.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

A general Rally of Hindustani Seva Dal volunteers (Male Dal, Sevika Dal, and Bal-Balika Dal,) will be held in Govalia Tank Maidan at 7 a.m. Wednesday (18th). All volunteers must be present.

Pundit Jawaharlal will inspect the forces, and receive the salute.

SHIA POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The Central Standing Committee of the All-India Shia Political Conference in its meeting held on the 11th inst. unanimously elected Raja Nawab Ali Khan Taluqdar of Akberpur as President of the next annual session of the said Conference to be held on 5th April 1931, at Montgomery.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI —A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society on Thursday, 19th March 1931, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at "Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall," by Prifessor D. D. Kanga, M.A., A.I.C., A.I.I.Sc., I.E.S., of "Gujarat College", Ahmedabad, on "The Romance of the Coin of the Realm and the story of the Mint". The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern and treated from an industrial point of view. All are cordially invited to attend.

MAYA AND ILLUSION.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will deliver a public discourse on Maya and Illusion in English at the Bahiboi's Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), as Saturday is a holiday.

FREE EMERGENCY HOSPITAL.

Sjt. Subhas Bose who visited this Hospital, in the course of his opinion in the Visitors' Book, stated that he was "so interested to learn in brief the history of the growth of this very useful institution. It is a remarkable testimony to the public spirit and the unselfish devotion of the organisers and workers as also of the general public. A striking feature of this institution is that all the organisers and workers are honorary."

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 14th inst. the total mortality 453 was 57 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.1. These figures compare favourably with those for the 11th week of 1930 when the mortality was 696 and death rate 27.9 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1926-1930 when the average mortality was 593 and death rate 23.8.

REMITTANCES TO HOME TREASURY.

Sterling purchased in India, total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 14 Mar. 1931 5,395,000.

Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury, total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 14 Mar. 1931 3,727,826 (a)

Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 14 Mar. 1931 14,122,826.

(a) Of this amount £5,733,626 represents remittance to meet sales of sterling.

SIR CHUNILAL AND SALT INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,Will you please publish the following in your next issue and oblige:—

"I have seen the special correspondent's note in the "Times of India" of the 14th March, regarding the Salt Industry. It is stated there that "Mr. C. C. Biswas sharply complains that the Tariff Board Enquiries was presided over by Sir Chunilal Mehta who was Chairman of the Conference of Salt producers in Bombay last September." I have not before me the full minute of dissent of Mr. Biswas and I cannot say, therefore, whether the special correspondent's statement is a fair reproduction of Mr. Biswas's minute. As the statement is suggestive of irregularity I wish to take exception to it and to state the facts to remove any possible misconception.

In the first place the statement that I presided over the Tariff Board Enquiry is incorrect. I presided only over the Salt Survey Committee, whose terms of reference had nothing to do with what protection should be given to the manufacturers or what rates should be allowed to them. Soon after the publication of the Report of the Tariff Board on salt the manufacturers had decided to call a Conference in Bombay at the end of September, 1930. They approached me to preside at the Conference and I informed that I was going to be the Chairman of the Salt Survey Committee and that I have no interest whatever in the salt trade. Nevertheless they wished me to preside, and I wrote at once to Mr. Hardy of the Central Board of Revenue who replied that "the opportunity of meeting the salt manufacturers in conference was very fortunate and he trusted that I would be able to obtain much useful information from them." In opening the conferenne. I used the following words:—

"I am much obliged to you for asking me to preside at the deliberations of your conference. As I am neither a producer myself nor have any interest in the salt trade I presume that I have been asked in view of the enquiry which the Government of India has decided to make on the question of the supply of salt for the country by India herself. I take this as an earnest of your intention to help the enquiry in every way you can and I am gsateful to you for the same. I have, of course, at the moment neither the knowledge, nor the desire to give any guidance in your deliberations, but I welcome this opportunity of hearing the views of the manufacturers. I am sure they will be of great assistance to my Committee.

Beyond presiding at this meeting I have taken no further part in any actions that the salt manufacturers might have taken. In fact it was only at the conference that it was resolved that an association be now and hereby formed for the purpose of looking after the interests of India producers to be named the Isdian Salt Association. I have had nothing to do with this association.

When the Hon. Sir George Rainy, Member for Commerce was in Bombay, some of the salt manufacturers requested me to accompany them to place before him the grave situation that had been created by the continuous drop in prices of foreign salt, which I did.

Subsequent to the conference the manufacturers sent a detailed representation to Central Board of Revenue which was formally sent to the Salt Survey Committee by Government, for dealing with the paragraphs relating to Khewra, and our Report will show that in almost all the points excpt the question of bags my Committee have taken a view contrary to that of the manufacturers.

I consider that it was my duty to preside over the conference when requested to do so, and the promoters of the conference while announcing the dates of the meeting had stated that Sir Chunilal was to preside over this conference as one desirous of studying the problem by direct contact with the salt manufacturers from important different centres of India.—Yours, etc.,

CHUNILAL V. MEHTA.

DELEGATES TO THE KARACHI CONGRESS.

—:o:—

A meeting of the E. Ward Satyagraha Committee was held when Messrs. D. S. Javalkar, Purshottamdas Tricumdas and Meheralli were elected delegates to the ensuing Congress.

MEETING OF EX-PRISONERS.

A meeting of ex-prisoners of E. Ward will be held to-day at Motilbai Street to elect delegates to the Congress.

Why Motilal Nehru & Malaviya Were Driven To Non-Co-operation.

ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS BLOATED EXPENDITURE ON MILITARY.

NEW DELHI, March 17.

Sir George Schuster introduced in the Assembly to-day the Salt (Additional Import Duty) Bill giving effect to the recommendations of the Assembly Committee whose report was issued last week. He announced that a resolution would be placed before the Assembly to secure approval of the scheme for utilising the proceeds of this additional duty.

SIR C. MEHTA'S PART.

Sir George Schuster recognised that there was a certain amount of controversy on this subject but they had behind them the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of India with Sir Chunilal Mehta as Chairman. It was the recommendation of the majority of the Assembly Committee that was being given effect to in this Bill. The resolution to be placed before the Assembly would enable the House to decide as to the manner in which the proceeds should be utilised.

Referring to the remark of a member of the Assembly Committee enbodied in his minute of dissent that Sir Chunilal Mehta had preconceived views on the subject before he joined the Committee, inasmuch as he had presided over a conference of salt manufacturers, the Finance Member pointed out that he did so in consultation with the Government of India who preferred his presiding over the Conference with a view to ascertaining the views of salt manufacturers. Thus Sir Chunilal Mehta acted with complete prosperity in the matter.

The Assembly elected to the Public Accounts Committee, Messrs. Ramkrishna Reddi, Anwarul Azim, S. C. Mitra, B. Das, Matin Chowdhry, M. C. Jajah, Sant Singh and Ismail Ali Khan.

INADEQUATE EDUCATION FACILITIES.

Discussion on the motion for consideration of Finance Bill was taken up.

Dr. Ziauddin complained of inadequate financial provision for education, especially primary education. There were seventeen millions boys of school-going age of whom only a [illegible] percentage were receiving education.

The means of educating the rest would cost four and half crores. There was the question of education of girls. Regarding secondary education Ziauddin complained that there was neither system nor policy.

Krishnammachariar ventilated grievances of agricultural classes.

Mr. Rajaram Pandyyan criticised the enhanced duty on kerosene and suggested 20 per cent. duty on hides and skins in order to balance the budget.

REDUCE TAXES.

Lala Raghubir Singh pleaded for reduction in taxes on income and urged the removal of duty on silver, spices and betel nuts.

Jagannath Agarwal gave figures to show that yield from income tax had gone up from 2-1/2 crores in 1911 to 18 crores in the current year and suggested that Courts should be entrusted with appeals of law and fact in income-tax cases.

RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

Mr. B. Das suggested that the proposed Retrenchment Committee should investigate whether higher salaries given by the Lee Commission could now be reduced on account of fall in prices. Committee should also inquire into case of allowances of special officers in army and railway departments and explore avenues of economy in P.W.D. which he styled as Public Waste Department.

BLOATED MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Sardar Sant Singh criticised the military budget and also Government policy in respect of reforms which had driven out of the House patriots like Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Malaviya and explained the lot of the Indian agriculturists under the present constitution.

He had not concluded his speech when the House rose to meet to-morrow.—A.P.

Make March your Lucky Month

Polsons offer you Rs.1000 for a few simple words!

POLSON'S first Rs 1000 cash prize competition held in January throughout India & Burma was an enormous success - so popular that another competition offering the same useful cash sums is now announced.

The first competition asked entrants to place 12 statements in their correct order. This new competition is just as simple. Someone must win the first prize of Rs. 500/- - why not you? Read the conditions and

Win one of these useful cash prizes

1st prize Rs. 500, 2nd prize Rs. 200, 3rd prize Rs. 100

AND 8 CONSOLATION PRIZES OF RS. 25 EACH.

NO ENTRANCE FEE WHAT TO DO

Let March be your lucky month. There are 31 days in it. All you have to do is to construct a slogan, bearing on Polson's Pasteurised Butter, containing exactly 31 letters - no more, no less. For example: "Untouched by hand, purity guaranteed;" "Made in India's most up-to-date factory;" "Packed in safe, clean, protective tins."

Each example given (which must not be used by entrants) contains exactly 31 letters. Punctuation marks may be used, and are not counted as letters. Now construct your slogan, write or print it plainly, with your name and address, and send with it the top cut out of a 1lb. tin of Polson's Pasteurised Butter, with the printed label attached. Send the label only if you can detach it from the tin. Mark your envelope "Slogan," and address

POLSON MFG. CO.
Dept. B. P. O. BOX 367, BOMBAY.

Make as many attempts as you like. Each must be accompanied by one top label from a 1 lb. tin of our pasteurised butter, with or without the top of tin.

Prizes awarded to senders of what are considered to be the most useful and best constructed slogans. No correspondence entered into, and the decision of the Polson Mfg. Co., is final and legally binding. Present Tickets from inside the tins are not acceptable for this Competition. Closing date for receipt of entries April 10th. Results announced in this paper May 6th.

POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER

B.C. Comp. 2.

MAKE SWADESHI YOUR RELIGION.

—:o:—

Sirdar On Winning Swaraj.

A Khadi Bazar was opened for a week under a request from the admirers of Swadeshi at the new premises of the Stock Exchange on Monday.

The President Mr. K. R. P. Shroff was unfortunately absent as he had some other engagement. The Vice-President Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan and Sheth Amratlal Kalidas received Sardar Vallabhbhai and the female members of the Nehru family at the gate. In requesting the Sardar to open the Khadi Bazar, Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan said: In the course of his speech:—

"Eleven months have passed since we at this very place took a vow to Swadeshi and the result is very satisfactory. Hardly ten per cent amongst us are not able to give up their liking for foreign cloth. Vow to swadeshi must be our religion and it goes without saying that a nation's advance depends upon its commercial prosperity.

The interest that national leaders take in opening swadeshi exhibition and swadeshi market leads me to make this appeal once more to the future Congress President who is here to bring in the mill-made cloth in the Congress Swadeshi Programme:—no doubt, for Indian Mills that observe Congress rules to a letter.

WE PLAY WITH LIVES.

Sheth Amratlal Kalidas seconded the proposal and gave the account of his long connection with Sardar.

Sardar Vallabhbhai while inaugurating the ceremony said: "The general opinion about the Stock Exchange is that it is an arena of speculation, and that you are all speculators. I too am a speculator. You play with coins, we with our lives. Your Vice-President has dealt with the aspects of the safeguards and shown how we have won by the truce. I am a cultivator and so leave such matters to the future Congress. To me Khadi is the watchword for safeguards and I am sure that the victory is ours if the Stock Exchange, the High Courts and our religious places pledge themselves to Khadi. It is a first step to that goal and I accepted at once your invitation with pleasure.

WHAT THEY DID.

I and Pandit Motilalji favoured upto date English suits. We wasted much after fashion. We took to Khadi and now spend the least. To me Swarajya lies only in Khadi and with all the emphasis that I can command I request you all rich and poor of the Stock Exchange not to be ashamed of wearing Khadi, for I am sure that then there would be many who would follow you.

TO-DAY'S INDIA DEBATE IN LORDS

LONDON, March 17.

India will be debated in the House of Lords to-morrow on motion of Duke of Marlborough. Lord Sankey will reply for Government.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

—:o:—

Cathedral School Well Beaten.

The Christ Church Association lowered the colours of the Cathedral School yesterday in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament by 7 goals to 1. D'Cunha, who played last year for the Bangalore Y. M. C. A. was the star forward of the match. He and Sullivan combined very cleverly on the right, and overwhelmed the school boy's defence. D'Cunha shot six goals in succession for the winners, who have a strong half-line and are likely to go for in the tournament. Before the closing stages Cohen broke through the Christ-Church defence and reduced the deficit with a well-placed short.

The Lusitania "B" team were too strong for the Port Trust, who lost by 5 goals to 1.

The teams were:

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Gordon: Harris and Mahar: Haskell Page and Clark: Cooper: Cohen Ring: Sherren and Arratoon.

CHRIST CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

Ernst: Gidney and Westerling Chapman: Novirs and Murphy Sullwan: D'Cunha: Cowton: Berryman and Albert.

REFEREES.

D. K. Kapadia and C. D'Souza

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

4-15 p.m. Bombay University vs. B. B. and C. I. Rly "B"

5-30 Customs "A" vs. Parsi Cyclists.

TURKO-SOVIET TRADE TREATY. ...1

—:o:—

Merchants Satisfied.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Rugby.—According to a despatch from Reuter's Moscow correspondent a new Turko-Soviet treaty of trade and navigation has been signed by Khara Khan, Deputy Commissar of Foreign Affairs, and Turkish Ambassador.

Treaty will be effective for one year, but will automatically continue if no objections are made at end of that period.

Conclusion of treaty is welcomed here because there has been agitation among Turkish merchants against alleged unfair competition from Russia in commodities like carpets, minerals and coal. Ratifications of treaty will be exchanged at Angora.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331 Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, Mar. 17.

Previous closing	11.30
To-day's opening	11.36
Difference	plus .06
To-day's closing	11.12
Difference	—.18
Broach expectation	Rs. 204.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

—:o:—

JULY.

Liverpool, Mar. 17.

Previous closing	5.91
To-day's opening	6.03
Difference	plus .12
To-day's closing	5.96
Difference	plus .05

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Mar. 17.

Silver ready	14 4 0
Difference	—4 annas.
Silver forward	14 3 0
Difference	—4 annas.

Market: India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

Chaitra	40 9 0

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Queen's Hall was crowded on the occasion of a speech by Mr. Baldwin in support of Sir J. Duff Cooper, official Conservative candidate in St. George's bye-election (where he is opposed by Sir Ernest Petter, Independent Conservative). The appearance of Baldwin was greeted with shouts of "Baldwin for ever."

FALSEHOOD AND MISREPRESENTATION.

Mr. Baldwin said he broke the rule that party leaders should not speak in bye-elections because circumstances in this case were exceptional. Continuing Mr. Baldwin said the British press was the admiration of world for its fairness, ability and high principles, but Lords Rothermere's and Beaverbrook's newspapers were engines of propaganda for constantly changing policies, desires, personal wishes, likes and dislikes of two men (cheers) whose methods were direct falsehood, misrepresentation, half-truths and suppression.

DON'T WANT DAMAGES!

Mr. Baldwin declared that the statement in the "Daily Mail" on July 9 last with reference to Mr. Baldwin's fortune could only have been written by a cad. (Cheers.). He had been legally advised that he could sue for libel in that connection, but he would not move in the matter, because an apology would be valueless and he would not touch damages with a barge pole. (Cheers).

Mr. Baldwin concluded by saying that it was no credit for an old man like himself to stand up against mud and abuse but his position made him do so. Let them throw him out if they could But young men like Sir J. Duff Cooper knew they were marked men by that press; nevertheless they were ready to stick it out. All honour to them.

In fighting for Sir J. Duff Cooper they were not merely fighting for the best type of Englishman, but were striking a blow that would resound through London for decencies in public life and for honest British journalism. (Cheers).

Number of interrupters were ejected.—Reuter.

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HOW TO FREE MEERUT PRISONERS

—:o:—

Workers Condemn Delhi Agreement.

A mass meeting of workers was held at Lal Baug under the auspices of the Roung Workers' League and the G. K. Union. Speeches were made condemning the Delhi Agreement as a "betrayal" of masses. Messrs. Phillip Anton, Jambhekar Purandare and others spoke on the

Mr. Khale said a consolidation forces of the worke and youths can em Meerut prisoners a masses of India said, "our work to-day. Let u Meerut day (2 show to our jail that the is determin struggle."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road

Wednesday, 18th March at 6 p.m.
Short Talk On
DREAMS
Followed by Questions & Answers

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

The "Bombay Chronicle" SPECIAL NUMBER, which was intended to be published on 22nd instant, will be published on 29th inst.

MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Press.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1931.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR BURMA.

—:o:—

The machinations of certain officials to get Burma separated from British India even against the wishes of the Burmans were neatly exposed in the Legislative Assembly by none other than an elected member from Burma, U. Kyaw Mynt. While the House was in the midst of the discussion on the Finance Bill, Mr. Kyaw Mynt coolly moved that consideration of the Bill be burned for a day to express the floor of Assembly the real desire of people of Burma on ion of separation, which them a question of life By that motion he onvey that "the es to the princi- Burmans to de- eparate from a part of the Federation", presses its concern at the manner in which the question of separation is being rushed through and treated as a settled issue without adequate opportunity being given to Burmans to exercise their choice in the matter", and that finally "the Assembly urges on the authorities the necessity of testing the real desire of Burmans on the question of separation by a referendum to be held under the direct supervision of the Government of India with the aid of a non-official committee representing every school of Burmese political thought." A number of Indian speakers strongly endorsed these views. But Government would not express any view on the motion on the ground that the question was now seized by the Round Table Conference. Thus finally the motion was carried without any dissent. In view of this fact and the strong and wide opposition to separation in Burma, I would be culpable on the part of the Round Table Conference or His Majesty's Government or the Government of India to regard even the principle of separation as a settled fact. And it is up to the people of India not only not to dictate to the Burmans, but also, as Sir Cowasji Jehangir said, not to allow any outsiders to dictate to the Burmans.

Both Indians and Burmans will have to be extremely alert in view of the manoeuvres of certain officials to commit Government to the principle of separation. The Government of Burma has taken a questionable lead in forcing separation upon the higher authorities and the Burmese people alike. As Mr. Kyaw Mynt put it, "the Government of India and His Majesty's Government are equally the victims as much as the Burmese people of the Government of Burma". The Burma officials, he said, carried on a systematic propaganda of misrepresentation and insinuations against the Government of India and sought to win support for separation by suggesting that Dominion Status was a necessary part of separation. Those officials know well that the General Council of the Burma Associations, which represented the bulk of the Burmese people, was dead against separation. But taking advantage of that body's boycott of the local Legislative Council and the Simon Commission, those officials could, by pressing one-sided claims for separation, get the Council and the Commission to support separation. Sir Charles Innes, the Governor, thereupon, chose as delegates to the Round Table Conference only those who favoured separation, went to England on the ground of ill-health and there dominaated the delegates. Every attempt was made to hustle the Conference into accepting the "principle of separation" A packed sub-committee was appointed, even before the Federal Structure Sub-Committee was appointed, "to consider the nature of the conditions which would enable Burma to be separated from British India", as if the principle of separation had already been an accomplished fact. That Sub-Committee asked His Majesty's Government "to make a public announcement that the principle of separation is accepted." But meanwhile, fortunately, so many protests against separation reached Britain from Burma that the open declaration could not be made. And from the general statement in the Sankey report that the conclusions of the Conference are only tentative and from the terms of the Gandhi-Irwin settlement, it is absolutely clear that even the principle of separation of Burma is not, as it cannot possibly be, an accomplished fact.

Even now, as Mr. Kyaw Mynt pointed out, every attempt is being made in Burma to suppress the expression of opinion against separation. But all the authorities concerned will do well to realise betimes that both Indians and Burmans will resist any attempt to force separation upon the latter. The only right course in this matter is first to complete a scheme of All-India Federation and then let the people of Burma choose between the autonomous membership of a Free Federation and separation on the basis of Dominion Status. India who claims Self-determination for herself will not deny the same to Burma. But she will not allow herself or a sister province to be coerced by interested aliens.

REPREHENSIBLE.

Exuberance of youth is always admirable. One can also appreciate almost fanatical enthusiasm for a cause. But what happened at the Kamgar Maidan on Tuesday night cannot be explained away either on the ground of youth or that of zeal for Communism. The rudeness displayed by the Leftists towards the gentlest and most courteous of human beings was not courageous opposition but sheer insolence that must be repugnant to all fine feelings. It did credit neither to the Labour leaders concerned nor to the philosophy of life that they profess. "This is not the way to bring people round to your views," said Mahatma Gandhi. He could have added with truth that it was a sure way of antagonising sympathisers. The supercilious intolerance of adherents is very often the gravest challenge to a cause.

But by trying to heckle Gandhiji the enthusiasts over-reached themselves. They were, perhaps, too completely under the influence of the word "betrayal" to realise who it was whom they were presuming to accuse of betraying the workers. As Gandhiji gently reminded them: "I have been with the workers from a time when the Communist organisation in India was not even born. I was actually living with the workers and sharing their joys and sorrows." His life has been an epic of struggle on behalf of the poor. He has lived and he has unceasingly worked for the mass of the people—workers—and also peasants. The taki that he was working at in the meeting was not a symbol of the betrayal of India's workers and peasants. His twin campaign of Khaddar and prohibition is not exactly meant to benefit the capitalists. And his famous eleven points are meant to relieve the poor not in some distant "millennium" but in the immediate future. All this is known and admitted even by Gandhiji's enemies. And it is painful that intelligent young men who are devoting themselves to the cause of the proletariat should have to be reminded of it.

ON THE WAR PATH.

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While speaking at the Azad Maidan on Sunday, poor Jawaharlal may have been utterly unconscious of a mighty champion of the R.T.C. in the offing. But that, of course, is no reason why he should have been spared the lance of our estimable Don Quixote. He is, therefore, "in for it". The Congress President, we find, is not "scrupulously honest", or further "under the cover of his lamented father he has built up for himself a position which is second to none among the nationalists in the country with, of course, the exception of Mr. Gandhi."

Those who are familiar with "Scrutator" of the "Indian Daily Mail", know that immediately the ire of our 'confrere' is roused a volcanic eruption of "Billingsgate" is inevitable. The outburst against Jawaharlal was only to be expected. But we seriously doubt if it has affected in the slightest degree the position or prestige which Jawaharlal has won for himself in the public life of the country by sheer merit. Insinuation that he has deliberately exploited his birth is beneath contempt. If we notice it, it is only to assure our confrere that he is injuring himself and his cause by indulging in petulant language and nasty suggestions. He condescended the other day to honour Mahatma Gandhi with a private visit and a public certificate. If only he had thought fit to learn a lesson from Gandhiji's courteous and gentle manner!

TRIFLES

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After the injunction of Mahatma Gandhi to the Nationalist Municipal Party, the Corporation debate on the civic address to in-coming and out-going Viceroys became a very tame affair. All the Municipal Constituencies from A to G Ward have given a "No-address" mandate to their representatives. So the voting over the Viceroy's address is a victory for the knights of "pocket boroughs" and nominees of the Government Constituency. Incidentally, it reveals the gulf between the City Fathers and the City!

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Steeped in the traditions of "Gorgeous East" and "Barbaric splendour", the official mania for receiving addresses is only equalled by the officious efforts of "Johukumis" to lavish them on their official patrons. In India a civic address to a dignitary is not merely an honorary function like conferring the "Freedom of the city", in European countries. It is often used as a certificate to cover up sins of omission and commission in case of need. When grave charges of martial law mal-administration were brought against a high Punjab official, the Civic address of Gujaranwalla Municipality was paraded as an index of his popularity. So Congressmen have reasons to view with suspicion and misgivings the "address "manoeuvres" of the loyalists.

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Honest Englishmen have nothing but sneer and contempt for the plethora of addresses, voluntary and inspired. In his Indian diary, the late Mr. E. S. Montagu humourously refers to the activities of the "pot-bellied swash-buckler" who managed to get him numerous deputations and addresses from the same body of men under various denominations. Like Sir Roger De Coverley, the "swash-buckler" has become a type in Indian politics and Bombay is not free from his prototypes.

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Sir Byramjee Jejeebhoy, the sponsor of two Viceregal addresses spoke of the "cherished privilege of the Corporation to present farewell and welcome addresses to Viceroys". I grant it as the palladium of the Progressives" constitution. But this half-a-century-old right of Sir Byramjee, does not mean complete freedom in the matter of Civic addresses. When Comrade "Sak" landed on the shores of Bombay, the Progressive Party leader sent S.O.S. messages to his men in Delhi to save Bombay from the Communist menace!

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How officials and their associates were overzealous in the matter of manufacturing welcomes, and addresses was exposed during the parade of the Simon Commission. Messages of welcome to the Simonites poured in from non-existent bodies and were promptly advertised by official publicity agents, in spite of the black-flagger dogging the steps of Simon everywhere. I give the following extract from the book named "The Bombay City Police—A Historical sketch" by Mr. S. M. Edwards, ex-Commissioner of Police, Bombay. It needs no comment.

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"On the occasion of Lord Chelmsford's arrival in April 1016, one of the Superintendents (Police) through whose division a portion of the route passed, determined to keep up appearances of loyal welcome, by collecting the necessary crowd at Sandhurst Bridge and instructing beforehand in the art of handclapping and other manifestations of popular satisfaction. As it was obviously impossible to impress respectable householders and others for this duty, the sectional officers were instructed to shephed the bad characters of both sexes to the fixed point, after arranging that they all donned clean clothes and were paid two annas a piece for their trouble. The plan worked well. As the new Viceroy's carriage swept out of Queen's Road on to the Bridge, the signal was given and a hearty burst of handclapping, punctuated with cries of hurrahs, rose from the little crowd of 'disreputables' at the corner. No one knew who they were, except the police who had hunted them out of their haunts a few hours previously, and the Viceroy was doubtless gratified at this signal expression of welcome. When the last of the escort had passed the unfortunates were taken back to their quarters and then set free to resume their ordinary and less harmless avocations".

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The Governor of Assam promises "prolonged prosperity if the members of the Council would adopt a wise, judicious and far-sighted policy as regards their revenue producing departments."

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Translated into non-Gubernatorial language this means "drink more and talk less of retrenchment," and as you undoubtedly know the duration of the consciousness of prosperity is in direct proportion to the amount of liquor and the frequency with which it is taken.

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Says Lord Rothermere: "Mr. Baldwin did not call me a Liberal in 1924, when thanks to the Zinovieff Letter, the "Daily Mail", under my direction, secured his return with a record majority for any Premier since 1932."

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So it was not correct to have thought, as many did ot the time, that the Zinovieff Letter was forged outside the "Daily Mail" office.

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The Bye-election at St. George is threatening to become a first class society affair challenging in excitement and eminence the usual wars between rival hostesses.

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It also reminds one of Georgiana Duchess of Devonshire and the election of Charles James Fox. But although, it is a far cry from her to Lady Diana Duff Cooper and although the enthusiasm of the latter is not half as overwhelming yet one does wish that one were a foot-man, if nothing as exalted as a butler, in the Marchioness of Harington's establishment.

WOMAN AND INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

PLEA FOR PROPERTY RIGHTS

(By Dr. G. V. DESHMUKH, President, Rationalistic Association of India).

Congress owes a very great deal to the Army of Indian women for the success it has achieved. The Indian woman is largely responsible for the non-violent character of the movement. The non-violent element is feminine; it is more than merely feminine, it is maternal in character, and it paralysed the greatest Empire Union in the use of brute force. By the non-violence and purity of the movement on the part of the Indian women force was paralysed, drinking was checked, and Swadeshi was encouraged.

Congress party helped the women by the passage of Sarda Bill. At the time when the bill was passed the immortal words of the Congress leader—who alas! is no more alive—will not be forgotten. "If the Shastras are with us so much the better; if not so much the worse for Shastras". Congress and women are therefore the natural allies; they form one army in fighting the political, social, and economic diseases of the country.

LARGEST MINORITY.

The noisy interests of the minorities are a great hindrance to the progress. There is the large Mahommedan minority, the great minority of "untouchables", the Sikhs, the Jews, the Parsis and host of others. What about the largest, the greatest, the most important silent minority of Indian women, who number One Hundred and Sixty millions, whose member is in every household, who has struggled and fought with the Congress. While the other minorities merely helped, or sat on the fence, asking for rights and privileges by obstructive tactics or at the point of the bayonet? The Congress owes to this large minority of women to remove all disqualifications and put her on an equal footing with men.

HOSTILE AND ANAEMIC AGENCIES

Who else could do it? The Government? The Government disposed the question by one line that no provisions need be made for the women of India, talked of higher classes and lower classes, of Purdah and high class women, not coming out in the publics all these antiquated objection which are swept aside by the career of the Indian woman in the last year. The Legislative Assemblies? Too much governed at present by the Orthodox opinion based on false Shastras, and opinion of the decrepit representatives in the Assembly. The Commissions and Conferences? While acknowledging the importance of women in home and culture, and future progress of the country, suggest such anaemic methods as 5 per cent. election by co-option, and giving a vote to the wives and widows of rent and revenue payers and tax payers in a condescending, favouring way. No foreign agency is needed now to make us show charity to our women. We ourselves must put the Indian woman her position of dignity by conceding her the right of vote and property in her own right.

SENTIMENT IS USELESS

The Congress is the only National Agency which can do it and should do it as a matter of duty. Can the Congress forget the part played by the Indian women in this terrible National Struggle? The women of England got the franchise as a reward for their War Services. Unless the woman is put in her position in her own right, nothing worth mentioning can be achieved merely out of sentiment. There is no woman member in the Council of States. The Legislative Assembly can boast of none. In spite of the Electoral rules, Provincial Councils do not possess any elected woman member except perhaps a solitary exception. The attractive formula of "Fair field and no favour" in the matter of elections has worked very poorly.

Even in elections of Local Self-Government such as for the Bombay Municipal elections the women who have sought elections from the General public have failed. In a progressive City like Bombay, on the Bombay Municipal Corporation, there are only two Lady Members, out of one hundred and six; and these two also are elected by Co-option, and not by General election.

The method of giving woman a seat on the legislative bodies by the method of nomination by a foreign Government is not respectable enough for any self-respecting nation. Nomination for men in the Legislative and other bodies is bad enough; but no nation is worth its name if its womanhood has to depend on a foreign Government to take part in the life and future progress of that nation.

VICIOUS CIRCLE

Indian woman has no education; hardly 1 to 5 per cent are literate. Besides a Hindoo woman has no property rights in her own right; and, therefore, she cannot be given a vote. Whosoever the fault may be this Vicious Circle must be broken, if the woman of India is to play a still larger part in the destiny of the nation as she is bound to, and Congress is the only body which can give the lead in this respect by removing the social and economic disabilities and putting her on a footing of equality with men, in her own sight.

LOGIC RECEIVES A LATHI BLOW

Education and poverty go hand-in-hand together. Being in a rich family does not make the individual rich; otherwise the servants make the cook, the driver in a rich family may also be considered rich. By an admixture of religion and law, helped not only by the ancient priest and jurist, but also by the decision of Modern Courts, the Hindoo woman has been cleverly kept out of property, and in perpetual bondage. Srutis, Smruits, Nibanda's and a host of other religious books have been invoked to foist on her child marriage and keep her out of inheritance and property rights by bringing in Agnates, Cognates, Sapindas, and Samanokadas and god knows how many. Why the Process stopped at the sixth generation of males when it could have been extended right to the first Rishi of the Vedic times is not explicable. Logic seems to have received a fracture at the sixth generation. Thanks to the modern times the child marriage will soon be a thing of the past, but the social and economic position of the woman will not be improved unless the host of parasites of the joint family are swept out of the way. This is not irreligion; it is pure religion. According to the religion, joint family consists of father, mother and sons only and does not extend to those generations either above or below, and there are strict injunctions for the father to divide between his sons during his life time. By stretching the injunction "the next of Blood will inherit" and allowing the full play of imagination. This commonsense precept was turned into the wild phantasy of to-day and outsiders were brought in to the exclusion of the daughter in inheritance. As if a sixth degree removed male in nearer in blood than the daughter which is of the same flesh and Blood. The evil was aggravated by the foreign judges importing their ideas of European co-parcenery into the family system

WHAT DOES MANU SAY

Religion can not stand in the way of Hindoo woman entering into proprietorship. All that Manu says is that the woman should be protected by father, husband and son. Whence the inferance "therefore woman does not deserve Swatantrya" meaning independence. Besides what kind of independence? Is independence of one kind only that of economic independence? It is a poor complement to the old divine Law givers to think that their idea of Independence, was narrow and connected with property only. They were so divine, with their eyes and ideas turned towards heaven that, to think that they were only thinking in terms of wordly property is to slander them.

But the skill displayed in accepting suitable commands of the older divines and rejecting inconvenient ones is something marvellous. The bed rock of disinteresting and denuding woman of property is the saving of Bandhayana that women "are powerless and therefore do not deserve inheritance." Scholars are disputing whether this divine meant inheritance or drink as the Sankrita word "Dava" is the same for both. But why should the Hindoos make so much of this worthy? Who was he? And is he such an ancient Divine?

A MOUNTEBANK DIVINE

He was not even an Arvan! as he was someone on this side Narmada river. His saying that "Pisces and arises goes to form the spring" shows him to be a

(Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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"Honouring" Lord Willingdon.

So the Bombay Corporation has decided to present an address of welcome to Lord Willingdon. But it is difficult to appreciate the central argument by which Sir Byramjee Jijeebhoy, Mr. J. B. Petit and their supporters tried to justify their proposal. They solemnly urged the tradition of the last 50 years in support of the address. It did not occur to them that mere length in time does not make a tradition sacred. If a blunder has been committed for 50 years, it does not thereby become a ground for its own perpetuation. The Willingdonites have, secondly, made the position definitely ridiculous even from their own point of view. For, the address in the background of the main plea would amount to "Your Excellency, we welcome you principally because we have been welcoming your predecessors during the last 50 years." We leave it to Sir Byramjee and his friends to judge whether they are really honouring Lord Willingdon.

Mr. Rajab the "Socialist."

We wonder if it was really impossible for Mr. Mahomed Umar Rajab to desist from opposing the Corporation resolution to present an address to Gandhiji. And we wonder still whether the urge to make an explanatory speech was too irresistible to be combated. For, if Mr. Rajab were to take the trouble of reflecting coolly over his utterance he would, we venture to suggest, not feel quite proud of its laboured logic. He opposed the address by accusing Gandhiji of being a representative of the capitalist class and of being unfriendly to the workers. Supposing Gandhiji were all that Mr. Rajab had the temerity to represent him to be, what had happened to Mr. Rajab's moral indignation against representatives of capitalism when addresses to Lord Irwin and Lord Willingdon were being voted? How was it that Mr. Rajab's injured moral conscience began to trouble him only when an address to Gandhiji came under discussion. We wish Mr. Rajab had spared himself in his own interest.

Disgraceful.

The Government of Bombay do not seem to be in right earnest in discountenancing 'Untouchability' in public schools. Dr. Bolanki had good reason to complain in the Bombay Legislative Council that Government's Order to the Educational authorities forbidding any discrimination against the "Untouchable" children in primary schools was not strictly enforced. He pointed out that in many schools such children were still made to sit in separate rows or on the verandahs outside class rooms. In a village school in the Nasik district, he said, an "Untouchable" boy was made to sit on a raised platform outside the school building in the dry seasons and could not attend school at all during the rains. This is less a disgrace to the poor boy than to the people or the Government that tolerate the disgrace. It is quite possible for Government if they are earnest enough to prevent scandals like these in schools aided with public funds. The Education Minister now assures the House that he has issued fresh orders to the municipalities to treat the Depressed class pupils on terms of equality with other pupils and that if any municipality failed to do its duty Government would undertake to see that "the grievances of the Depressed classes were redressed." Even now his assurance is indefinite and, therefore, half-hearted. Why does he not say how he is going to redress the grievances?

"Navigation Of The Arabs."

The Committee for the encouragement of Islamic learning, Bombay, has arranged a series of four lectures to be delivered by Maulavi Saiyed Sulaiman Nadvi, Director of the Shibli Academy, Azamgarh, U. P. The subject of the lectures which are to commence from to-day, will be: "Navigation of the Arabs" which is sure to prove interesting not only to Mussalmans, but also to all those, who cherish a great respect for the splendid achievements of the ancient Arabs in the domain of knowledge. The learned lecturer, as is well-known, is one of the most distinguished students of the late Moulavi Shibli Nomani. He is the author of several notable works, the latest being "Arab-o-Hind ke Taaluqat," published under the auspices of the Hindi-Urdu Academy, set up by the U. P. Government. He went with the Khilafat Delegation to England after the termination of the Great War to place before the British public the true and full significance of "Khilafat" as understood by the Indian Mussalmans. Among Muslim authorities in India on Islam and its history, Maulavi Saiyed Sulaiman holds a very high position and as such he is sure to do full justice to his important subject.

GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION FINAL!

Council Passes Court Fees And Stamps Bills Without Discussion.

ZAMINDARS HAVE PAID NOTHING TO SUKKUR BARRAGE COST OF 24 CRORES

The Bombay Legislative Council on Tuesday passed without discussion the Court Fees Act and Stamps Act Bills which they had refused to entertain only a few days ago. The Court Fees Bill was thrown out in a revision by a large majority while the Stamps Bill was withdrawn from discussion for the time being after the Finance Member introduced it for the first Reading.

GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATION FINAL.

The Governor, however, recommended the passing of the first bill in a modified form for one year while the period of another bill was also made operative for one year. The bills were therefore passed by the Council without any discussion this time.

The Sind Irrigation Bill which affects the zamindars was hotly opposed by the Sind members. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto warned Government against their policy of divide and rule which he said would not pay in the long run.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan introduced the Bill further to amend the Court Fees Act 1870 as amended by the Court Fees (Bombay Amendment) Act 1928 in its application to the Presidency of Bombay. It was stated in the Explanatory Statement:—

The Court-fees (Bombay Amendment) Act, 1926, will expire on the 31st March 1931. Bill No. I of 1931 which sought to place on a permanent basis the increases of court fees authorised by that Act, as well as to introduce certain other changes and increases is the Court-fees Act, 1870, was rejected by the Legislative Council. But it is necessary for the finances of the Presidency that at least the changes made by the Court-fees (Bombay Amendment) Act), 1926, should remain in force for another year. The Bill is accordingly modified so as to drop all new changes in the Court-fees Act, 1870, and also to maintain the changes already in force for one year more, and it is now recommended under rule 20B to the Council for being passed in that form.

The President read a message from the Governor recommending that the Bill be passed by the Legislative Council in the modified form.

The Bill was passed, therefore, throhgh the first, second and the third reading.

BILL TO AMEND INDIAN STAMP ACT OF 1899.

The Finance Minister then moved the Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay. The Bill is intended to be in operation for a period of one year.

The Bill was read for the third time.

BILL TO AMEND IRRIGATION ACT, 1879.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan then moved the Bill further to amend the Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879.

The statement of objects and reasons stated:—

The Act, however, contains no provision empowering Government to change any existing sources of water-supply, to construct water-courses in the general interests of the landholders in the furtherance of any projected scheme of distribution of water, or to recover the cost of such construction from the owners of such water-courses. For instance, in occupied land in the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Zone the old water-courses will, in nearly all cases, be found to be of unsuitable alignment and dimensions to distribute efficiently the supply which will be provided by the perennial canals, with the result that if allowed to remain in use, the water in them would flow at too low a level to reach the fields. It is, therefore, necessary in the general isterests of the cultivators that the existing long, winding and unscientifically constructed water-courses should be scrapped and replaced by new water-courses designed and aligned scientifically. The alignment and construction of new water-courses will generally have to be carried out at the cost of Government in the first instance but option will be given to the holder or holders of land to construct their own water-courses to the satisfaction of the canal-officer within a specified period. If this option is not exercised and the water-courses are constructed at the cost of Government, it is necessary that some means should be devised of recovering from the landholders, in whose direct interests the efficient system of distribution is being provided, the initial cost of alignment and construction of new water-courses. As Government have at present no power under the Act to recover such cost, it is proposed to amend the Act with a view to give them the necessary power.

Under the existing law an authorised source of supply cannot be altered without the consent of the owner. It is, therefore, proposed, to amend the Act so as to empower canal-officers to change the source of supply without the owner's consent.

BURDEN ON AGRICULTURISTS.

Khan Bahadur M. A. S. Khuro (Larkhana) opposed the Bill as wide powers were given to the Canal Officers. Under the new system, he said, the agriculturists of Sind would be heavily burdened and would get only 50 per cent. of the supply of water to that they got before. Khan Bahadur H. M. Allabaksh (Shikarpur) also opposed the Bill and said there were a number of cultivators who received free supply of water all throughout the year while there were others who had to depend upon the barrage. He therefore suggested that only those cultivators who depended upon the barrage for their water supply should be made to pay.

CANAL COMPLAINTS.

Mr. S. A. C. Green, (Assistant Revenue Officer) said all water came from Government canal and it was the duty of the Canal Officer to see that water was properly distributed. The question of distribution was of the utmost importance. During the last five years he had received a number of complaints from cultivators about unequal distribution. When a new canal was constructed, naturally, a large number of changes must take place as to the source of supply to any piece of land. It would seem natural that the Canal officer should be able to say how that piece of land should be irrigated. That power did not exist at present.

TAX THE ZAMINDAR!

With regard to the cost of construction of new water courses from the Barrage canal, he thought, it should be a charge on the zemindars and not on the general tax payer. The zamindars expected a free present of water courses which was not reasonable. The Sukkur Barrage Scheme had been carried out by Government at a cost of Rs. 24 crores and towards the capital cost of the scheme, the zemindars of Sind, had not contributed a single pie. The Government had set aside 350,000 acres, of land within the barrage area as a grant to the zemindars at the concessional rate of Rs. 15 per acre although the same could be sold at Rs. 100 per acre. Rao Bahadur Chitale (Ahmednagar) suggested postponing consideration of the Bill till the July session.

SPARE THE ZAMINDAR!

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto (Sind) regretted that Government used the policy of setting Sind against the Bombay presidency and the agriculturists against the businessmen. He warned the Government that this game would not pay in the long run. If the bill was passed, he said, the agriculturists would get far less water than they did at present.

The Thakor Saheb of Kerwada and Syed Abdul Majid (Karachi) also requested Government to postpone the bill till the July session.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

PREFERENCE TO SWADESHI STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

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Gandhiji's Advice To Rice Merchants

Representatives of Bombay Rice Merchants Association waited on Mahatma Gandhi on Tuesday afternoon with a view to seeking advice on the question of shipping rice on British steamers. It appears that the Association had decided to boycott British Steamship Companies and not to place any business with them Mahatmaji was released.

But when Gandhiji was released the Association reconsidered the question and again decided to boycott British companies till the end of April. But lately some merchants had placed shipping business with British Companies and the Association sought the advice of Gandhiji on this question.

PREFER SWADESHI.

Mahatmaji it is said told the merchants that they could not boycott British Companies merely because they were British. But as Indians they ought to do their duty by their country, and give preference to Swadeshi steamship companies over foreign ones.

Our Watch-Word War; Now It Is Peace."

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(Continued from page 1.)

one question in accepting the truce and it was that there should have nothing in the terms, in any way dishonourable to the country. I assure you that there is nothing in it of which we need be ashamed."

UNFAIR TO OPPONENTS.

Gandhiji again said that lately he had received letters advising him not to prolong the fight, but such letters did not in the least influence him one way or the other. "A satyagrahi can have no doubt as to the success of his mission." He added, "But at the same time he should not be unfair to his opponents even, if when he is an a position to dictate terms to him. H emust always stick to truth and justice."

PRISONERS MUST BE RELEASED.

Proceeding Mahatma Gandhi referred to the question of the non-release of several political prisoners and said that they were entitled to demand the immediate release of those prisoners about whom the truce gives a definite assurance.

CALM AFTER STORM.

At this stage a section of audience who were unable to hear Gandhiji owing to the vagaries of loud speakers suddenly rushed towards the dais. The strong barriers raised around the platform would have given away, had it not been for the strenuous efforts of Congress volunteers and the timely appeal of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The Congress President actually left the platform and climbed the barricade and asked the crowds not to rush, but to keep to their seats. After several minutes calm was restored.

In the meantime the radio operator had readjusted the machine but on resumption of Gandhiji's speech it was found that this time it favoured the other section of the audience.

GOVERNMENT BOUND BY TERMS.

Continuing the Mahatma said that there was a very clear term in the truce which stated that if the Congress did not keep to the terms of the truce the Government will be free to take any action they pleased. It only implied that if the Government on its part committed a breach of the peace, the Congress on its part would be free not to abide by the terms. In that event the Congress can use the same weapon that it used before the truce.

THEY KNOW WHAT TO DO.

Explaining the Delhi truce Gandhiji said it had not given Swaraj to the country. It only meant that the parties had agreed to suspend the fight and to try the method of compromise and negotiations. If they did not get Swaraj by negotiations, they knew what to do. He was confident that if that method failed there would a revival of the struggle for Independence and the awakening would be much more widespread and intense than it had been so far. He had not the least doubt about it.

LAHORE RESOLUTION STANDS.

"But what we have to see is how far the truce is binding on us. It does not force us to give up the resolve that we made at Lahore. We are free to demand "Purna Swaraj." We do not know if we will be able to bring round the non-Congressmen attending the Round Table Conference and the Government to our view. But that was a different question. The doors for conducting negotiations are open and we have to enter them."

ANOTHER STAMPEDE.

It became impossible for Gandhiji to continue his speech. A part of the audience to whom the speech was inaudible started a stampede, rushing towards the platform. Gandhiji then hurriedly concluded his speech and dissolved the meeting.

SAFEGUARDS MAY BE REVISED

In conclusion he observed: "There are certain matters which must be settled before we go to the Conference. I am not in a position just at present to say much about them. It is a question as to what will be our demand at the Conference. Are we to accept the safeguards proposed by the London Conference and Mr. MacDonald, or should we revise them? There is no doubt that we can put forward any demand but what matters is that we must increase our strength.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN GOODS.

We can do it by completely boycotting all foreign goods. You must use all possible ways to achieve this. Secondly you must popularise Khaddar. You will have to exert yourselves greatly in this respect. I do not know if all of you have understood its implications. If you have not, I ask you to take it as a matter of fact. You must realise that without Khaddar the complete boycott of foreign cloth cannot be a reality.

UNITE ALL COMMUNITIES.

"Then we have to work for Hindu-Muslim unity. We have to unite all the communities. We cannot do it at the Round Table Conference. The question must be settled between ourselves before the Conference. We cannot do it by haggling. It must be done in a spirit of mutual confidence and trust. Lastly you have to remove the stigma of untouchability. It is a fact that it has not yet completely disappeared.

SELF-PURIFICATION.

"We had started the movement of self-purification in 1921. We have to carry on on the same lines. This is the work that Congress volunteers and the Sevikas must do. You have done pretty good work, but do not be elated. The work before you is much more difficult. It requires a good deal of patience and industry. If you do it then it would mean immediate Swaraj for India. May God give you the strength to complete this work.

LET BYGONES BE BYGONES

—:o:—

Madras Govt. On Lathi Charge.

MADRAS, Mar. 17.

Sir Mahomed Usman, Home Member, replying to a supplementary question in the Madras Legislative Council to-day regarding the alleged lathi charge at Udipi on Jonuary 26 said "We may let bygones, especially now after the peace settlement between Gobernmnt and the Congress." He added that it would be better if both Government and the Opposition turned their attention to constructive work with regard to the future constitution.

A demand under the head of Executive Council in connection with which the policy of extending the term of Executive Councillors was criticised yesterday through, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam's cut urging the necessity of redistribution of Provinces on a linguistic basis was lost by 50 votes to 36.—A. P.

PRINCES APPROVE FEDERATION

NEW DELHI, Mar. 16.

At an informal meeting of Princes at the Chancellor's Secretariat, a decision has been reached to move a resolution at the open session of the Chamber of Princes approving of the principle of Federation with safeguards for internal autonomy and financial and economic rights of the States and also giving a mandate to the Delegation to continue negotiations with British Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference.

Several conservative Princes doubted the wisdom of Federation on the ground that it might imperial their very existence.—A. P.

C. I. D, ASST SUB-INSPECTOR SHOT

—:o:—

In Precarious Condition.

CHITTAGONG, March 16.

Sjt. Sasanka Bhattacharjee, Assistant Sub-Inspector, C.I.D. was shot in the abdomen in the village of Barama, twenty miles away. Bhattacharjee was removed to hospital here. He is in precarious condition.—A. P.

—:o:—

GANDHIJI IN CONCLAVE WITH MILLOWNERS

—:o:—

How To Dispose Of Foreign Cloth

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhi was in conclave for nearly two hours with the local mill owners on Tuesday afternoon. The conference took place at the office of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. It was not open to the press.

Among those present on behalf of the millowners were Mr. H. P. Mody, Sir Victor Sassoon, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Mr. Laljee Naranji, Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, Mr. F. Stones, Sir Joseph Kay, Mr. A. Geddes, Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, Mr. G. D. Birla and one or two Ahmedabad millowners. Mahatmaji was accompanied by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and Mr. Shankerlal Banker.

WHAT IS "SWADESHI"?

The nature of the conversations is not yet disclosed, but it appeared that they related to the stopping the imports and use of artificial silk and the question of the disposal of the stock of foreign cloth now lying idle in the city. It is understood that Gandhiji has some scheme in view to achieve the object of removinb foreign cloth from Indian markets altogether with the co-operation of Indian mill-owners and the dealers in foreign cloth. The millowners promised to consider the scheme and are meeting Gandhiji again to-day at 11 a.m.

London.—Reuter despatch from Wilmington, North Carolina, says that five prohibition officers mistook a mail van for rum running lorry which they were expecting and summoned the driver to halt. The latter, thinking that they were bandits, fired and killed prohibitionist leader but was shot dead by other agents.—Reuter.

"CONGRESS BULLETIN"

—:o:—

Has Its Tone Changed, Asks M. P.?

LONDON, March 16.

In the Commons Sir Alfred Knox asked whether the Bombay Congress Bulletin has now been proscribed. Mr. Benn pointed out that all Ordinances directed against civil disobedience had been repealed. Sir A Knox asked if the Bulletin's tone had changed, Mr. Benn said that that was a totally different question.—Reuter.

PUNDIT JAWAHARLAL'S CASE.

—:o:—

Magistrate Must Give Copy Of Judgment.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 16.

The Allahabad High Court has accepted the reference made by Sessions Judge of Allahabad who held, in connection with Pandit Ladli Prasad's application for copy of judgment of the case against Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, under Section 174-A, that the District Magistrate should not have refused to supply a copy of the judgment.—A. P.

EXPLOSION IN SEALER "VIKING"

—:o:—

Survivors Marooned

LONDON, March 16.

New York.—20 persons are reported to have been killed in an explosion in the sealer "Viking" off Horse Island on the northern coast of Newfoundland. The vessel carries a crew of 138, while there are two stowaways aboard and the film Director Varick Frissell is a passenger. She is commanded by Captain Abram Kean, the noted explorer and a Member of the Royal Geographical Society. The explosion occurred at nine on Sunday evening. Men from the vessel are walking ashore in Icefloes.

A steamer with doctors, nurses, etc. has been despatched to assist the "Viking."

SURVIVORS HUDDLED ON ICE.

(St. John—Newfoundland)—Besides 138 crew and two stowaways, three were also several cinema photographers aboard the "Viking" with whom Frissel was making a film showing adventurous life abroad the sealer. The wirless operator in Horse Island reports that the burning ship was visible from the shore, with the survivors huddled on ice. Some survivors who have already arrived in Horse Island report that their comrades are marooned in ice offshore, the wind making it most difficult to reach the land. The "Viking" was built in 1881, and is one of the oldest sealers in service.—Reuter.

50 SURVIVORS REACH SHORE.

St. Johns 50 survivors of the "Viking" reached the shore of Horse Island, and were unable coherently to explain the disaster. It was apparently caused by a spark from a tobacco-pipe falling on the keg of ice-blasting gunpowder. Intense frost and northeast gale make saving of remainder of crew problematical.—Reuter.

VANAR SENA MEMBERS BEATEN

—:o:—

Foreign Cloth Picketing In Palanpur

(From A Correspondent.)

PALANPUR Mar. 16.

The Jawahir Volunteer Mandal of Palanpur under the leadership of Mr. Ratilal C. Kothari continued the picketing on foreign cloth since six days. The picketing is going on very strongly the volunteers working hard to explain to the customers not to buy an inch of foreign cloth. Meetings and processions were arranged upto this date. Many foreign cloth merchants have promised to cease trade in foreign cloth.

Some "Kapadia's" seem determined not to give in. Picketing is intensified to-day. Some members of the Vanar sena were beaten by a dealer. So from this date women under the leadership of Laxmiben Dosani have joined picketing.

PT. MALAVIYA GOES TO DELHI.

—:o:—

BENARES, Mar. 17.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left for Delhi by the express yesterday. He is arriving there earlier than Gandhiji with a view to conferring with the various Princes assembled at Delhi. He will then be busy with Gandhiji in connection with the Hindu-Muslim problem and thereafter leave direct for Karachi. Prior to his departure the Pandit told the Associated Press that he was going to Delhi to do all that was possible to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem and the question of Indian States and was confident that a satisfactory solution would be found on both these matters.—A. P.

Burma Opposes Separation From India.

Mr. B. Das felt sure that the Burma Government had been actuated by anti-national and British Imperialist intentions in actively working for the separation of Burma and converting it into a Crown Colony. "Who knew, he asked, if after the separation of Burma, Indians there would not be disfranchised." However, the interests of Burmese was the predominant consideration and let the issue be decided on that alone.

GOVERNMENT MENTALITY.

Sir George Schuster said Government could not intervene in any discussion of the merits of question raised because it was a question of which the Round Table Conference was now seized and Government of India could express no opinion now. Government would not oppose the continuance of the debate, if the House so desired, but, as the Finance Member, he formally opposed the delay in the consideration of the Finance Bill, as a good deal of business remained.

AN OPEN QUESTION.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar, a delegate to the Round Table Conference, explained what had happened in London on the question of separation of Burma and made it clear that the issue was still open and not decided, because the final recommendation of the Conference was that "the principle of separation of Burma was agreed if Burmans desired it."

JOIN INDIA.

Proceeding Mr. Mudaliar requested the Burma Members of the Assembly to take back to Burma a message that while India preferred Burmese to decide for themselves on the question of separation, let them also consider what limited advantage they might get by separation and how much greater benefit would accrue to Burma, if she joined Indian Federation.

BURMESE VIEWS SUPPRESSED.

Mr. Rangachariar congratulated the young Burma member on the burning conviction with which he made out a strong case for referendum on separation. When as Chairman of Cinema Enquiry Committee he went to Burma two years ago he heard complaints in many places that peoples views were being hushed and official propaganda was being carried on. Sir Abdur Rahim spoke and Mr. N. M. Joshi also spoke in support.

SPEAK OUT!

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty asked Sir James Crerar for Government's views on the question. He thought it was treating the House discourteously if Government did not express themselves.

Sir James Crerar in the absence of the Leader of the House said it was impossible for Government to express themselves deliberately or definitely on such an intricate and important question at such a short notice quite apart from any other consideration. The question was now seized by the Round Table Conference and would be considered by the Conference at a later stage.

GOVERNMENT KEEPS MUM.

Mr. Rangachariar asked whether a full and frank expression of opinion by the Burmese would be allowed.

There was no answer.

Mr. Mudaliar asked whether the Government of India had since heard from His Majesty's Government on the question of separation.

Sir James Crerar.— It necessarily follows from the circumstances of the case that we had some communications on the subject. But these have not reached the stage which render it possible for me to make a pronouncement.

Sir Abdur Rahim asked whether the question of separation had been left open so far as the Government of India were concerned.

Sir James Crerar.—I can't add to the honourable member's information which is available from public pronouncements already made.

Mr. Munshi (Burma) Do you treat separation as a settled issue?

Sir James Crerar.—I cannot allow myself to be cross-examined and I regret I have nothing to add.

The President stopped further questions by intervening with the remarks that the House was entitled to form its own conclusions on the Government's answers. The House rose for lunch.

HOME MEMBER CHALLENGED.

Mr. Munshi characterised Sir Charles Innes as one of the greatest empire builders England had produced in the last sixty years.

Mr. Munshi referred to the proceedings of the Round Table Conference and said that the whole question was rushed through and the British Government announcing through Mr. Benn that they had decided for separation had gone back on their pledge that the question would be debated in the open Conference. But in spite of all repression and suppression of public opinion and in spite of all propaganda of Sir Charles Innes, the majority of Burmans were against separation. Mr. Munshi next challenged the Home Member to contradict the assertion he had made, namely "that His Majesty's Government had issued specific instructions to the Government of India on the one hand and the Government of Burma on the other to proceed departmentally with all preliminary work with a view to give effect to the settled decision of separating Burma."

Home Member: The Hon'ble Member is not entitled to draw an inference from silence on my part.

Mr. Munshi.—We are conducting a debate on well-known Parliamentary principles. Will any member of Government in the House of Commons get up and say neither yes or no to such a challenge?

Concluding Mr. Munshi made it clear that all three Burman members of the Assembly were asking the House by agreeing to their proposal to vote for three simple principles enunciated by Mr. Myinth, mover of the motion, and the speaker hoped that the European Group) would join others in supporting those claims.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that so far as British Indian delegates and Princes were concerned the question of separation was an open question and that the Secretary of State's reply in the Commons to Major Graham Pole's question was not the reply to which the Conference was committed.

THREE HEROIC SPEECHES.

Sir Hari Singh Gour, Member of the Indian Central Committee which went with the Simon Commission to Burma and surveyed the position in Burma over separation issue severely criticised the delegates to the Round Table Conference for having allowed separation issue to be closed and now trying to make amends by heroic speeches in the Assembly by quoting extracts from a report favourable to that impression whereas the fact was otherwise. Sir Hari Singh Gour explained the respective points of view of supporters and opponents of separation and said he sympathised with the Burma members in their demand for a free expression of opinion. The Government of India, he added, would be guilty of dereliction of duty if they abandoned the interests of the people of India settled in Burma and of interests also of Burmese.

Mr. Arthur Moore (European group) agreed with Mr. Munshi and Sir Cowasji that this question was purely for the Burmese to decide.

The European Group had no desire to see that the matter was rushed.

Mr. Munshi interposed with the information that he and other colleagues were adopted by the People's Party which was for separation.

A SETTLED FACT.

Mr. Ghuznavi, another delegate to the Round Table Conference, agreed with Sir Harisingh Gour that the question of separation was a settled fact and was no longer an open one.

Mr. Bhagatram Puri said separation would not prove to be in the interests of Burma.

The President put the motion to vote and it was carried without a single dissentient voice.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow when speeches will be made on the Finance Bill.—A. P.

VIR WAMANRAO JOSHI NOT RELEASED YET

The Secretary, District Congress Committee, Akola, wires:—

Vir Wamanrao Joshi, President Berar Provincial Congress Committee, the First Berar Dictator convicted under Section 124-A, at Amraoti, and who is now serving in Seoni Jail is not yet released.

A tour programme is arranged under the auspices of the Dist. Congress Committee here, explaining the truce terms. Messrs. Gole, Brijlalji, Biyani, Marathe Durgatai Joshi, Radhabai Oak and others are principal speakers.

"FRONTIER TRAGEDY" CASE WITHDRAWN.

Peshawar.—The case proceeding before the Sessions Judge of Peshawar against Allabukhsh Yusuf, Secretary of the All-India Khilafat Committee on a charge under Section 14-A for the alleged publication of the proscribed Khilafat Committee's Report entitled the "Frontier Tragedy" was withdrawn on Monday at Peshawar Jail.—A. P.

BOMBS OUTSIDE GOVT. OFFICES IN BELGRADE.

LONDON, March 17.

Belgrade.—Four bomb exploded early this morning outside Government offices. It is reported that an officer was killed and several persons were injured.—Reuter.

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Directed by
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Daily except SUNDAYS

WOMAN & INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

(Continued from page 6.)

fairly modern Pandit—after the Greek invasion as these terms in Astrology—"Came into India after the Greek invasion, which certainly cannot class him with the older ancient venerable divines. This mountbank seems to me fairly honest as the says this injunction of women being powerless and therefore cannot inherit," he got from Shruti—which only means he heard it somewhere any way the older law givers, don't seem to mention this bed rock of disinheritance of women. But the Hindoos made this a suitable text superseding all the ancient law givers.

MAKE A CLEAN SWEEP OF COBWEBS

The time has come to make a clean sweep of all these cobwebs and to put woman on her dignity in her own rights. With the property rights her dignity will be established, education will be her birth right and all the miserable expedients of foreigners to give her vote through the husband and widowhoow and co-option will disappear. Her exploitation will cease. She will occupy her proper place in the future of our motherland. This will be only just to her. The present movement of the Congress is based on Justice. Injustice and exploitation of one by the other is like the very stench of the nostril of the national leaders into whose hands the destiny of this nation has been placed by providence and they will do their duty out of reward, out of gratitude and out of sheer Justice.

Tributes To Kerala.

'INCLUDE MOPLAHS IN AMNESTY'

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, March 14.

A mammoth gathering of the Khilafat Beach last evening to welcome nearly 600 Kerala Satyagrahis released from jail so far.

Mr. M. Abdur Rahiman presided.

Mr. U. Gopal Menon, member, A. I. C. C., referred to the tremendous sacrifices made by the Kerala Satyagrahis in the national struggle and said that it was idle to say that the Congress had been cowed down by British Imperialism, whereas the fact was that the Congress, by virtue of its great influence and support, was able to win a good portion of what it wanted.

INCLUDE MOPLAH PRISONERS.

Mr. K. Madhavan Nair's written speech stated that the gener amnesty should also include the Moplah Rebellion prisoners and suggested that a resolution to this effect be passed, and copies of it sent to the Viceroy and Congress leaders. A resolution was accordingly passed.

Some of the speakers who followed, said that the Madras Government had defied the Irwin-Gandhi agreement by keeping a large number of political prisoners in jail so long after the agreement was signed. They earnestly urged the immediate and simultaneous release of all political prisoners.

TRIBUTES TO KERALA.

In the course of a message issued soon after his release from the Cannanore Central Jail, Sjt. Sitarama Sastri, well-known Andhra leader, paid a glowing tribute to the great sacrifices made by the young men and women of Kerala during the Civil Disobedience movement and said that Kerala had saved Madras from dishonour inasmuch as Kerala had taken the leading part in the movement in South India. Sjt. Sastri left Calicut the same day.

In a message to Kerala, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar has also paid a tribute to Congress activities in Kerala where the movement was in full swing till the announcement of truce.

KEEP UP BOYCOTT.

Further, Sjt. C. Rajgopalachariar exhorts the volunteers and public of Kerala to study the implications of the Gandi Irwin Pact and to keep up the boycott of foreign cloth and picketing of toddy shops, emphasing on the necessity of carrying on these activities peacefully.

I learn that Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who passed through this place on her way to Mangalore has also given a message exhorting the people of Kerala to be ready in any emergency for national service.

OUR FRONTIER LETTER

—:o:—

Released Prisoners Honoured

(From A Correspondent.)
DERA ISMAIL KHAN, Mar. 9.

200 Congress volunteers and 56 ladies were released this morning as a result of the amnesty announced by the Viceroy. The released volunteers and ladies squatted outside the central jail gate.

In the meanwhile a large crowd collected outside the jail gate, and the released persons and ladies were profusely garlanded. Then they were taken to local Congress Committee's Office where a breakfast was served to them. A procession was arranged to start from local Congress Committee's Office, at 4 p.m. The merchants in the city have organized a gorgeous reception, to the released volunteers and ladies from jail. All bazars have been gaily decorated with flags and buntings.

SAVE S. BHAGAT SINGH FROM GALLOWS.

A large public Dewan held in Khalsa Dharmsala on the 9th instant unanimously resolved to request the Viceroy to commute the death sentences of Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdeve to create a calm atmosphere in the country. This Christian attitude, the resolution states, would go a long way to pacify public feelings.

INCREASE OF SUBURBAN RY. FARES.

The Hon. Secretary writes:—

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Clerks' Union, the following resolution was unanimously passed.

"The Managing Committee of the Clerks' Union records its emphatic protest against the increase of Suburban Railway Fares both by the B. B. & C. I. Rly. and G. I. P. Rly. particularly when there is acute trade depression, unemployment etc."

It was also decided that a keen agitation be carried on by the Clerks Union in co-operation with other organisations against the increase in railway fares.

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STOCKS AND SHARES.

WEAK HOLDERS LIQUIDATING.

Small Decline In Prices.

Bombay, Mar. 17.

The share market opened at about unchanged rates and after remaining steady for some time prices recorded a small decline on weak holders liquidating their speculation purchases. The declining tendency in mill shares had an adverse effect on other miscellaneous scrips where Bombay Burma, Tata Steel and Bleaching shares declined. Business for May settlement will commence from the 20th inst. and last days for transferring open business are falling on the 26th and 27th inst. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 712/- and after declining to Rs. 707/8 closed at Rs. 709/6.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, Mar. 17.

Bombay Dyeing 712; 7; 9; 8; 9;
Century 267; 63; 65; 64;
Colaba 110; 9;
Crescent 78; 79;
Fazul 415; 8; 9; 8;
Indore 365;
Madhowji N. 30;
Nagpur 378; 74; 75;
New Great 172; 68; 70; 68;
Pearl 252; 48;
Simplex 73; 72;
Swadeshi 290; 87; 86; 87;
Burma 463; 57; 61;
Hydro 110;
Tram 120;
Deff. 285;
Ord. 25-4; 24-6; 24;
Bundi 14-12;
Indian 187; 85;
Katni Ord. 162;
Alcock 168 N.;

100 Meyer Sassoon	45
1000 Morarji	**330**
50 Mysore	115
200 New Great P.	**125-0**
200 New Great	168-12
100 New City	66-4
250 Pabani	148-12
250 Pearl	248-12
100 Phoenix	305-0
10 Premier	1-8-0
100 Shapurji	**7-8**
1000 Sholapur	1655
250 Simplex	72-8
100 Swan	90
100 Swadeshi	287-8
25 Tata P.	14
25 Tata	24
500 Vishnu P.	**567-8**
500 Vishnu	1620
1000 Western	**700**
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	68-12
50-25 Central	14-8
£10-5 Eastern	**73**
500 Imperial	1070
500-125 Imperial Contr.	268-12
100-50 India	84-8
5 Union	3-3-6
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	14-12
70 Gwalior	66-8
250 Indian	135
100 Katni 1st P	**101-4**
100 Katni 2nd P.	**103**
40 Katni Df.	665
100 Katni	162-8
10 Punjab P	9-10
10 Punjab	8-12
100 Shahabad	151-4
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P.	8-0
15 Jupiter	7-1
15 New India	18-2
200-100 Oriental	1625
10 Vulcan	6-0-0
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	**117-8**
1000 Andhra Val. P.	966-4
1000 Andhra Val.	608-12
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-8
50 Bombay Tram	120-0
100 Tata Hydro P.	**106-4**
100 Tata Hydro	110
1000 Tata Power P.	1070
1000 Tata Power	472-8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	770
100 Amritsar Patti	**118**
100 Central Province	83-0
100 Dho Baramati	**91-8**
100 Guzrat	58-8
90 Mandra Bhon	65-8
500 Tapti Valley	645-xd
MINING	
10 Central India	**0-12-0**
10 Shivrajpur	14-6
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	**116-4**
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	46
30 Tata Steel D.	285
75 Tata Steel	24
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	168-12
250 Bom. Steam P	201-4
250 Bom. Steam	181-4
50 Bom. Telephone	48-8
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	3-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	461-4
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SCRAP THE OLD PACTS

PLEA FOR GAUARANTEE IN SERVICES

(BY DURGA DAS.)

Can we not approach the communal problem from a totally different angle? Mahatma Gandhi may and will probably do it. I feel there is no other way for permanent relief. The old circle is too vicious to be cured of the poison of distrust. And who can deny that the basis for such a problem is entirely changed?

The communal pacts of to-day beginning with the Lucknow Pact —were an attempt by the middle and professional classes to share the spoils between themselves—spoils of political office and of Government employment. There was no question of sharing political power. The issue to-day is: Are we to run our own government on democratic lines and if so, on what basis?

PURPOSE OF CONSTITUTION.

Whatever the exact nature of the constitution that is to be evolved, the fundamental fact must remain unaltered that its purpose must be to promote the largest good of the largest numbers. This can only be done when principles and policies of government are directed on the basis of economic and social outlook and not on communal or racial outlook. The Muslim Kingdom failed when it indulged religious persecution and in weighing political, social and economic scales on the basis of religious creeds. The British Government has failed because beneath its benevolence was the strongest racial discrimination which determined the exercise of power and patronage. An Indian government based on either of these principles will surely go down the way of its predecessors and even more quickly than they. What then is it that the hour needs?

There must be a dual fundamental guarantee in any future constitution. Guarantees of fundamental rights, of freedom of press, of speech and of worship and against any discrimination in economic and social field based on caste, colour or creed. Once this is laid down, the rocks on which the two previous Empires broke would be avoided. How can this be done?

PROPORTIONAL RECRUITMENT.

I will define later what is a minority. But any 'minority' can legitimately ask for these guarantees against a majority using its power and patronage to the disadvantage of a minority in the economic and social field. After all, political power can deal blow adversely only in these fields. Therefore, a minority may claim that in such services as the state runs the members of that minority shall have guaranteed proportion of recruitment according to their population basis. Further, they may ask that their voice may be heard in the inner counsels of Government. To my mind these two would be rather healthy reactions till distrust, is removed. After all, public services do not constitute any part worth considering of the economic life of the nation and if we really make use of our new opportunity for developmment and self-expression the service of the State may fall into just the disrepute and disfavour that it has done in other modern states. And I cannot conceive of a political leader forming a government on a common economic and social plank who cannot rope in within his fold similar exponents from the minority communities. If he cannot he has no right to be there to represent collectively any province or the country whose mouthpiece he wishes to be.

RESULTS IN PRACTICE.

Translated into practical field what will this mean?

That in the provinces where Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians and Europeans are a 'minority' they will have reproduction of their communal proportion in the services in these provinces and in their cabinets.

That in the All-India Congress (which I think will be the name of our future Parliament) Muslim minority will have a similar representation in the cabinets and the Muslims and the other minorities in the central services.

That in the Punjab, Bengal and North-west Frontier Province the Hindus, Sikhs, Europeans and Indian Christians will have reproduction of their communal proportions in the services in those provinces and in their cabinets.

ADULT FRANCHISE.

But while these are the just guarantees which minorities may require because of any distrust they entertain at present, they may require a guarantee that franchise must be so broad-based that it will leave ample scope for all the elements to assert the full weight of their numbers in determining the character of the representatives chosen through election. This is vital to the success of any scheme. I have run two elections and have made a study of this subject, having visited practically all parts of India. I feel that in common sense and intelligence the so-called illiterate voter is more stable than a so-called literate voter. If only we can remove the obstacle of technical conduct of ballot paper and devise a machinery whereby a person could otherwise determine his choice without having necessarily to put, say a cross mark, on the paper—then the problem becomes one of great practical solution. Adult franchise alone can be the basis of real electorate or in the alternative an age qualification so that the qualification or the disqualification should apply uniformly to all classes and communities. If this is done what will it mean in respect of composition of councils on the basis of a common electorate?

All communities, if they so choose narrowmindedly, can send in only their communal favourites, but they may also use this general ticket for a common purpose. And in any case the guarantee of a voice in the cabinet and a share in the state services would always operate as the best safeguard for the Sikh and Hindu minorities in the Punjab or a Muslim minority in Bombay. But the problem becomes complex because of the definition of a minority.

WHAT IS "MINORITY"?

Ordinarily it should mean a racial minority with a different standard of living and culture. Thus Europeans and possibly Anglo-Indians will be minorities in the true sense of the term. As for the rest whatever invasions of faith did, the economic life of the Indian people, their standard of living and their outlook on life have remained unaffected on the whole. But as distrust has crept in among the intellectual classes and a new definition has been given to the term "minority" it will have to be faced. But a minority must be interpreted in terms of its position in a particular field. And minority must be limited to one which represents not less than five per cent of the population of the area for which govt. is to be constituted and is not above 33 per cent of the population. In the former case it may not be trustful without these guarantees while in the latter case if it exceeds this proportion it has only to assert the weight of its numbers to exploit natural and inevitable rivalries among the majority party and make or unmake a ministry. Thus Assembly politics may be run a great deal by Muslim minority while the Punjab and Bengal politics may be determined a great deal by the Hindu and Sikh attitude. But how is this minority to be sure that it has such a representation in the legislatures?

I have already suggested the method of election through adult franchise which can reproduce, if a minority so wishes, its proportion in a legislature, and even capture more seats by political combination with the other groups. The same would be true if there is age qualification. But there may be an argument that this is not enough. To this the answer is that their communal voice would be ensured in the cabinet and as a minority remains a minority whatever its numbers no further significance need be attached to the number of votes because 'inuuence' is definitely secured, while economic interests in respect of services are guaranteed.

IF MAJORITY IS UNJUST.

But supposing a majority disregards all canons of fair play and justice? The minority has only to take a leaf out of Mahatma Gandhi's book of non-co-operation and the moral conscience of this vigilant and sensitive world would be the best corrective to any such aberrations on the part of a government. And in the last resort there can be civil war, or a foreign invasion. These are all what cycle of time and the character of the people bring about. We are trying to legislate for the present and for a future we can think of. And if we legislate on right lines we may get right results. But to proceed on the lines discussed at the recent All-Party Conference or at the Round Table Conference, is to sow the seed of disunion and of all and begin afresh? Mahatma Gandhi and the Sermon on the Mount should help to find a path which lies to my mind easy of exploration if only we open our eyes. But shall we?

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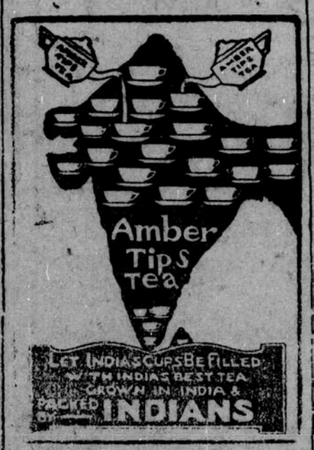

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What the People say

'MAHATMA GANDHI'S MARCH TO DANDI" FILM

—:o:—

Remove The Ban.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—The truce has been called and the implements of War have momentarily been kept aside, to talk over in a friendly spirit, on matters of mutual interests and the well-being of India. As evidence of a sure desire for achieving peace, His Excellency the Viceroy has repealed all the Ordinances that were temporarily found expedient to counter-act the Satyagraha Movement pioneered by Mahatma Gandhi. The people voluntarily suffering imprisonment—offering themselves as hostage to the Government, are to enjoy their liberties. Mahatmaji has suspended his Satyagraha, to test the intensity of the opponent's desire to arrive at a settlement. His has been a success in the matter of bringing home to the opponents, that the causes which prompted the former to launch on his novel warfare, needed remedy.

The outstanding event of this eventful period of our National struggle has been the March of Mahatma Gandhi to Dandi on the 3rd of March 1930. The idea was ridiculed in many quarters and some of the near adherents of Mahatma entertained doubts about the efficacy of that method which might leave Mahatmaji as a ludicrous figure. To the Western mind this March was a parable. "What was Gandhi going to do with this contraband salt? Surely he could not finance his movement with the revenue derived from its sale?" These were some of the reasonings given expression to. Little did people realize what was to follow and what we have now during the last year witnessed with our own eyes.

That the 3rd of March 1931, should have seen the two hostile camps suspend their war, will be one very rare coincidence, to which the Nationalists attach a great importance. In the chronicle of events of our recent history, the 3rd March 1930 and its annual successor will have owed a distinguished mention. We owe a great debt of gratitude to certain Bombay cinematograph film producers who with forethought and adventure have transferred on celluloid the actual happenings of that Day and this queer "March" of Mahatmaji with a devoted band of volunteers, proceeding from Sabarmati to Dandi with the set purpose of manufacturing contraband salt and not returning to his abode till victory was won. This history of our times, which the camera has caught within its possibilities, what the mind is unable to visualize, will preserve to posterity, an instructive and interesting and at the same time an inspiring chapter on nationalism, that will blow courage and patriotism into the hearts of the younger generation and those that succeed them, at seeing the novel methods adopted by this "Saint of Sabarmati" for the salvation of his country and to whom, God willing, they will have owed their liberties as a nation of free men.

When the film-producers returned back with the fruit of their labours, they naturally desired to put this small film into circulation, where a very anxious crowd awaited its release. The different provincial Governments, however, thought that this film was calculated to have an adverse effect on its solidarity and might prove an additional instrument for Congress propaganda. Everywhere this film was banned for public release and without seeing the light of day, the film is shelved aside in the racks of Bombay Film Studios. That it cost the producers money is not to be disputed and its is equally true that the measure adopted to ban this film, no longer serves its purpose as the Civil Disobedience Movement, which it was expected to encourage, has since been suspended. Further, people on the sea-coast are to have free scope to manufacture salt for their domestic consumption.

Of what purpose is this ban now? Similar to the other gestures of the Government, is it not just and proper that this ban on the "Mahatma Gandhi's March to Dandi" film be forthwith removed and it be allowed to be exhibited to the public. The film has no longer any propaganda to serve. To-day it remains just a chronicler of an event—perhaps of the greatest significance to us Indians. Films made in other countries with a similar theme are treated on a different footing. We have seen the Pathe Gazette recording events of the Suffragists movement, that of the rising in Ulster in Ireland—both acts bringing victory to the people who openly showed defiance to the Government for what eventually they got. Then a chapter from the American history of Independence is portrayed in the film "Evangeline", adapted from the immortal poem by Longfellow, in that are depicted scenes of cruelties and indignities perpetrated by a mad and irresponsible British Governor, on a defenceless people of Alsace and Lorraine. In comparison to film subjects like the above, what reason could there exist for preventing the showing of Mahatma Gandhi's March to Dandi, to the public. A visual display of truth will do no harm. Is the Indian public therefore not reasonable in suggesting the removal of this ban on a strip of film which preserves an event of great importance to them and to the outside world—viz., a wrung in the ladder of their attainment of Swaraj.—Yours, etc.,

G. T. GIDWANI.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN I.M.S.

—:o:—

A Correspondent writes:—

Ever since their recruitment during the Great War the Government has maintained an attitude of disregard of their just grievances and accorded the Temporary I.M.S. Officers a stepmotherly treatment. Much propaganda has been carried on to recruit Permanent I.M.S. Officers by offering them alluring terms by way of liberal gratuity, overseas allowances, early retirement and free passages, but the temporary wing has failed to get even just and equitable treatment in spite of protests in the Assembly. It is time the Government gave proof of change of heart by redressing wrongs of this indispensable branch of service. A few observations will be of interest to the reader:—

The total of I.M.S. Officers is about 620, nearly half of them serve the Military, the rest are in Civil employ. Of the Military permanent officers nea../ 25 per cent. are always on some kind of leave so that the ratio of Temporary I.M.S. Officers whose total strength is nearly 120 to those working actually on the Military side is 1 to 2, in other words one-third of the total medical work in the Army is carried on by the Temporary I.M.S. Officers who are *all Indians* and more efficient generally than most European I. M. S. Doctors who are fresh and utterly ignorant of Indian conditions and language.

LEFT STRANDED.

Obviously of course the post of a Temporary I.M.S. Officer is always insecure as he depends on the mercy, caprice and whims of the Officer Commanding who enters into a fresh contract each year and makes confidential reports as to the Officer's fitness or otherwise. As soon as the contract of 9 or 5 years is over the officer is declared unfit for further employment, compelled to resign, *given no pension, no gratuity, nor bonus*, and is left stranded only to make room for an inexperienced British youth fresh from college. The justice of this logic is beyond comprehension.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

The Secretary of State for India has for the past 8 years been inviting applications from only European Doctors for *short-term commissions* in the I. M. S. with the alluring gratuity of £1,000 to £2,500 on retirement after 6 or 12 years' service respectively, together with free return passages for them and their families. This concession has now been extended to Permanent I. M. S. Officers also apparently with a view to redress their grievances and to placate them in respect of gratuity but in reality with the object of excluding the Temporary I.M.S. Officers who are all Indians from the enjoyment of this concession. A Temporary I. M. S. Officer after his 9 or 5 years' service is compelled to retire *without* any *gratuity* bonus, pension or provident fund and having almost no chance of being made permanent has to embark on private practice, and having spent the best part of his life in the Army he has neither much energy nor much enthusiasm left in him to successfully compete with the Independent Medical profession. Being on the Reserve he is expected to maintain the status and dignity of his rank

BROTHELS IN THE PROXIMITY OF TEMPLES

—:o:—

An Appeal To The Vigilance Association

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Near Gole Pitha Falkland road there is a temple of Vithoba the worshippers belong to the Maratha Mali population. It is a very old temple standing in the locality for upwards of fifty years. There is a one storeyed building almost touching the said temple occupied by the tavern Gole pitha which also contains about eight rooms let to prostitutes and used for the purpose of brothels. The female members of the Mali community who have occasion to visit the temple with their children find this neighbourhood a very great source of annoyance. The top floor of this temple contains a school and the occupaton of the neighbouring rooms by prostitutes has anything but salutary effect on the children attending the school. Half the said building facing the Khetwadi Back road is not allowed to be rented to the frail sisterhood. Will the committee of the Bombay Vigilance Association kindly come to the relief of the poor workingclass population who happen to be worshippers of the shrine of Vithoba and succeed in removing this nuisance? I hope you will kindly raise your powerful voice against this nuisance and see that the authorities take early steps for its removal.—Yours, etc.,

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NAGPUR LAWYERS CONFERENCE.

MR. M. R. JAYKAR ASKED TO PRESIDE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Mar. 15.

At a meeting of High Bar Association held yesterday it was decided to invite Mr. M. R. Jayker to preside over the proposed Lawyers' Conference. A wire has been sent to Mr. Jayker to choose a suitable date in April. In case Mr. M. R. Jayker is unable to accept the invitation, the second choice goes to Mr. Kanayallall Munshi, Advocate Bombay.

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Hakusan Maru	10500	....	@24Mar.
*Hankow ,,	4104	15 Mar.	25 Mar.
*Tokiwa ,,	6972	19 Mar.	31 Mar.
*Tsushima,	6754	29 Mar.	2 April
Haruna ,,	10500	....	7 April
xKaga ,,	5860	30 Mar.	12 ,,
Katori ,,	10000	....	@21 ,,
*Genoa ,,	6785	15 April	28 April

*Do not carry passengers.
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(a) From Colombo.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
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uwa ,,	11000	2 April	19 April

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hinyo ,,	22000	14 April	21 April

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Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,15,000

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Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
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Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

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Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Wallstreet Buying And Short Covering

FIRM ADVICES FROM BOMBAY AND ALEXANDRIA

Bombay, March 17.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market displayed firm undertone with Wall-street buying and short covering. The improved technical situation due to recent long liquidation was the chief cause of the strength. There is no change of any importance in the fundamental situation and although prices may improve further we see no reason to believe in a continued rise and prefer to sell on all strong markets for a quick turn. The New York cotton futures market yesterday opened at a rise of 7 points on higher Liverpool quotations and improved further on Wall-street buying and short covering. A rise of 23 points was recorded when the market came under the influence of liquidation. After declining about 7 points from the highest level the market closed at a net rise of 23 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 10.95c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 23 to 22 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 22 points to 10.63c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market being influenced by firm advices from Bombay and Alexandria, opened at a rise of 7 points. The following rise was well maintained throughout the session and ultimately prices closed at a rise of 6 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices rose 6 points to 5.93 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 points with May 4.66 and July 4.75.

Egyptian Cotton market was firm and Sakels closed at a rise of 28 points. Uppers advanced 14 points.

Aexandria market was firm on active covering. Sakels advanced 75 points and Uppers improved 19 points.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Business in Spot cotton has been fair and in the Futures section, after early advance prices reached under various bearish influences, especially the break in Alexandria, American Farm Board selling and finally on International Federation figures, and with nothing over the week-end to encourage buying, the market closed weak.

Egyptians fluctuated considerably, the market being more or less professional.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

CLOTH: Although more interest has been displaed, actual business has not expanded to any extent. In the latter part of the week, however, several markets, especially India; were more interested in prices and offering for goods on a freer scale, while rather more enquiry is reported from China.

YARNS: Only small progress in business is reported, although enquiry, especially for better qualities and coarse counts, has expanded.

In the Egptian section demand has been rather more prominent, but prices are still poor.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May highest 11.11 (1-26 p.m.) lowest 10.88 (10.09 a.m.)

New York.—Weather too wet. Delay in Farm work. Dry weather needed.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from the Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—Advance silver. Lancashire report, improved demand East.

New York:—Local and New Orleans short covering. Small trade demand.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 16.

May	11.04 + .21
July	11.30 + .23
October	11.60 + .20
December	11.82 + .22
January	11.89 + .24
Middling Spot	10.95 + .20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 16.

March	10.38 + .23
May	10.07 + .22
Middling Spot	10.63 + .22

New York 10-55 a.m.. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).—

May	10.91
July	11.15

New York Noon Call:—

May	10.97
July	11.22

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 16.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's exports to the Continent	22,000

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 16.

Broach fine (Good Staple)	4.72
Staple)	4.52
Broach fine Good Staple)	4.72
Broach Superine (Good Staple)	4.92
Oomra, good	3.92
Oomra fully good	4.12
Oomra fine	4.32
Bengal good	3.72
Bengal fully good	3.87
Bengal fine	4.02
Scinde, fully good	3.87
Scinde fine	4.02
Scinde superfine	4.17

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 16.

March	9.25
May	9.27
July	9.36
September	9.47
October	9.55
November	9.55
January	9.68
Sakellaridis F. G. F.	9.70

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 16.

	Opening	Closing.
March	5.77	5.77 + .06
April		5.79 + .05
May	5.83	5.83 + .06
June		5.87 + .06
July	5.92	5.91 + .06
August		5.95 + .06
September		5.98 + .05
October	6.03	6.02 + .05
November		6.06 + .05
December		6.10 + .05
January		6.14 + .05
February		6.18 + .05
March		6.22 + .05
Middling Spot		5.93 + .06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, March 16.

	Bales.
Estimated Spot Sales	5,000
Sales for Export	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

LONDON METALS.
London, March 16.

	£
Copper Braziers	59½
Yellow Metal	45
Sweiter, Hard Indian Brands	11½
Corrugated sheets, 24 Gauge	11
Tin English Ingots	123½

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, March 17.

F. P. Bales	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 16-3-31	8173000	7781000
Receipts Yesterday 16-3-31	16000	9000
Exports to date 16-3-31	5351000	5673000
Stock at Ports 13-3-31	3922000	2005000
Stock Interior Towns 13-3-31	1421000	1229000
Stock Liverpool 13-3-31	1136000	1011000
Visible Supply 13-3-31	7679000	4874000
Quantity in Sight 13-3-31	11881000	12599000
Quantity out of Sight 13-3-31	7291000	9312000

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.
Bombay, March 17.

Liverpool Wheat:
Mar 4/1s. 1/8d. down 3/8d.
May 4/2s. 5/8d. down 3/8d.
July 4/4s. 1/4d. down 3/8d.

Chicago Wheat
March $79-1/2 — 0.
May $81-5/8 — 0.
July $63-1/8 up 1/2.

Argentine Linseed:
Apl. 11.08 down 2.
May 11.18 down 2.
Market steady.

New York Sugar.
July 131 — 2.
Sep. 139 — 1.
Dec. 147 — 0.
Market easy.

Wheat Cable: (Chicago).
"Prices declined on favourable wheather in the South-west, bearish visible and favourable crop reports from South-West, but later advanced on covering by shorts. Closed steady".

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, March 17.

Khandeish	722	Bales.
Central India	1,973	,,
Barsi-Nugger	201	,,
Hyderabad-Gaorani	334	,,
Berar	2,639	,,
Central Provinces	3,759	,,
Dholleras	699	,,
Rajputana	127	,,
Sind-Punjab	719	,,
Broach	1,357	,,
Westerns-Northerns	37	,,
Egyptians	46	,,
Cotton	11,713	,,
Wheat	8,422	cwts.
Linseed	10,744	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	1,222	,,
Gingellyseeds	1,283	,,
Poppyseeds	313	,,
Groundnuts	26,153	,,
Castorseeds	18,441	,,
Rice	71,474	,,
Myrabollams	5,794	,,
Cottonseeds	18,564	,,
Gram	3,925	,,
Joowar	2,588	,,
Bajree	955	,,
Coal	4,231	tons.

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Women's and Chronic Diseases are his Specialities. Patients treated sympathetically.

H. H. MAHARAJA OF RUTLAM writes:—
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Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

FRESH BUYING FOR A QUICK TURN

Bull Support And Short Covering

Bombay, March 17.

"Coming events cast their shadow before." In the same way the firm tone exhibited by the local market yesterday influenced American cotton markets, and New York market closed at rise of 23 points. The firmness of our market was responsible for the better tone of Liverpool which ultimately influenced prices in New York. As mentioned before option dealers were unwilling to remain on the short side after a decline of about Rs. 25/- per candy from the recent highest price.

In responding to the firm overnight advices from New York the local market opened at Rs. 208/4 for Broach A./M. delivery. At the opening there was small long liquidation which resulted in a decline of about annas four but both Bulls and Bears supported the market. The general feeling is inclined to look for a further improvement and some jobbers were buying with a view to take a quick turn. Bears feeling nervous were covering. Thus the ogerings were easily absorbed and prices assured hardening tendency. Broach A./M. touched Rs. 209/4 before the receipt of Liverpool opening cables which are expected to show a rise of 6 points on parity with previous closing of the New York Market.

Liverpool opened strong at a rise of 12 points but later cables were 10 points higher. The market closed at 4-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	209/4
Broach J./A.	216
Oomra March	184/8
Oomra May	182/4
Bengal March	163/8
Bengal May	162

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, March 17.

March	154-10	+4.00
June	147-50	+5.00
Sept.	143-90	+4.00

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, March 17.

183 G G Kesha Dhamangaon 186 1/2.
111 G G Kesha Pulgaon 191.
100 G GKesha Hansf 170 1/2.
67 G G Keshu Ranala 179.
92 Bombay & Co. Malwapur old 178 1/2.
70 Bussan Co. Verabal 177 1/2.
100 Chatarbhuj Jetha Palej 215 1/2.
60 Birla Bros. Veranmgaon 178.
61 P-R Vakharia Parbhani 178 1/2.
100 G G Kesha & Co. Wun 193.
100 G G Kesha & Co. Vambori 179.
200 Bussan & Co. Sangrur 168.
100 Bombay & Co. Arvi 190.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, March 17.

Bengal Superfine	170
,, Fine	165
,, F. G.	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	165
,, F. G.	160
Wardha-Hingh Fine	190
Nagpur Savner ,,	195
Yeotmal ,,	185
Arvi ,,	185
Amraoti ,,	180
Khamgaon-Akole ,,	180
Mulkapur ,,	175
Khandesh ,,	175
Muthia ,,	170
,, F. G.	165
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S	190
Salia ,,	180
Parbhani ,,	185
Burwah Sanavad Fine	185
Indore/Ujjain ,,	195
Broach ,,	215
,, F. G.	210

THE SEEDS TRADES ASSN.
Bombay, March 17.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/- Highest Rs. 33/6 Lowest Rs. 32/10 Closing Rs. 33/4/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/14 Highest Rs. — Lowest Rs. 32/11 Closing Rs. 33/7.

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, March 17.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 2nd	21	4	3
Silver, Ready	45	4	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	40	10	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	45	5	0

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Diseases such as—Dyspepsia, Constipation, Asthma, Obesity, Heart and Liver troubles, Piles, Dropsy, all female complaints, Impurity of blood, Nervous disorders, and all sexual complaints of both sexes etc.

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LONAVLA (G. I. P.)

MONEY MARKETS

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 17.

B C Rate T T 1/5 25/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 13/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32. April.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/5 31/32 May.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278
Banks Selling T T 277 3/4
Banks Buying T T 276 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 921
Banks Buying D D 928
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 3/4
Banks Buying 30 Days 134 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 73 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 95.

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.

CROSS RATE.
New York/London 4.85 13/16 16th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 11/16 17th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 16th inst.
London/Belgium 34.86 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.25 16th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £4.4.11 1/2 14th instant £4.4.11 1/2 16th instant.
Silver London Ready 14 1/16 14th inst. 14 1/2 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 14 14th inst 14 7/16 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 1/2 14th inst. 31 3/4 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 5/8 per cent. 14th inst. 2 5/8 per cent. 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 13/16 per cent. 14th inst. 2 13/16 per cent. 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 1/4 p.c. 3 Mos. 5 1/2 p.c. 6 Mos. 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, Mar. 17.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-3.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931 -36 Rs. 89/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 38-6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 73/3
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94/6.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/4
5 per cent Loan due 1938 Rs. 95/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 92-14.
6 p.c. Bonds one 1933-36 Rs. 100-1.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 97-7.
5 p.c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/7.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/12.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates:—19th March settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-2-0; 5 per cent, 1945-55 Rs. 101-2.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BRISK COTTON BUSINESS.
It is understood that the Cotton Brokers Association has removed time restriction on trading from to-day. Business will be open whole day and night and there will be no closing quotations in the local forward Cotton market.

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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1931.

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Be Ready For Peace Or War.

MAHATMA SPEAKS TO CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

APPEAL TO WOMEN FOR UNITED EFFORT

Mahatma Gandhi fulfilled crowded public engagements on Tuesday. Early in the morning he addressed a gathering of Congress volunteers and asked them to be prepared either for peace or for war. Later at his residence at Mani Bhuvan, Laburnum Road, he addressed lady Congress workers. A large number of ladies representing various women's organisations saw Gandhiji and sought his advice as to their future work.

After paying a tribute to the part the women of Bombay had played in the struggle Mahatmaji appealed to them to organise themselves by coming into one strong and united body. At present they were working in small groups and each group worked in its own way. He would ask them to unite their efforts in the common cause of serving the country. He also asked the women to undertake the task of peaceful picketing in the city.

MAHATMA SPEAKS TO VOLUNTEERS.

"If our demand for Purna Swaraj is not granted you may have to enter the fight again and that struggle would be even more intense than the present one."

This was the warning sounded by Mahatma Gandhi who addressed over a thousand Congress volunteers at the Congress House, Bombay on Tuesday morning. Mahatmaji, however, hoped that the truce, which was a temporary arrangement would ultimately result in permanent peace, by their demands being granted.

BREACH OF TRUCE.

When his attention was drawn to non-release of several political prisoners, which was described as a breach of the truce terms on the part of the Government, Mahatma Gandhi observed that there might be some delay in the release of all the prisoners owing to official routine "but if ultimately we find that there is a real breach of the terms on the part of the Government, we on our part will also not be obliged to abide by them which are binding on both sides."

GREAT DISCONTENT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the local Congress Committee at the outset voiced the feeling of discontent prevailing among Congress workers and volunteers at the non-release of several of their comrades from jails. He said that the Congress volunteers did not wish to question on the policy of the truce, because they had to carry out the orders of their commanders. But they had one request to make to their General.

A SORE QUESTION.

There was a good deal of discontent in the rank and file of the Congress because some of their comrades were left behind. They on heir part regardless of the merits of the truce—were scrupulously observing the terms as a matter of honour and discipline and Mr. Nariman expressed the hope that Gandhiji will compel the Government to carry out their part of the agreement. The non-release of prisoners was a sore question which if not immediately solved satisfactorily may lead to difficulties and therefore he hope Gandhiji will immediately move in the matter so that their comrades who had every right to participate in the deliberations of the Congress will be able to exercise their right.

BE PATIENT.

Mahatma Gandhi in the course of his speech said that he would certainly see that just as the Congress were observing the terms of the truce, Government also fulfilled their part of the agreement. It was an obligation imposed on both sides to strictly carry out the terms in the spirit as well as in the letter and he had no doubt in his mind that Government will ultimately give effect to them, but on account of official routine and practice it naturally took a little more time. He, therefore, asked the audience to be patient.

"But if ultimately we find that there is a real breach of the conditions of the truce on the part of the Government, we on our part will also not be obliged to abide by those terms because the obligations are binding on both sides" added Gandhiji. He appealed to the volunteers to be patient. He appreciated the feelings of those who were left behind as well as of those who were outside. Mr. Nariman's grievance was, therefore, a just and legitimate one and Mahatmaji promised to look into the matter immediately.

DUTIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Gandhiji then addressed the volunteers on their duties. He thanked them for the heroic part they had taven in the struggle. They were now called upon to lay down their arms. But this did not mean that they should remain inactive. He asked the Congress volunteers if they were observing the considerations of wearing khaddar and habitual spinning, "I want to know how many of you ply the charka or the takli every day" asked the Mahatma.

Only a few volunteers raised their hands.

'If I were your Captain I will enforce the condition on every one of you and I would refuse to enrol you unless you agree to spin daily". Said Gandhiji. Referring to the picketing of foreign cloth shops, the Mahatma said it should be absolutely non-violent. Even if peaceful picketing failed and the cloth dealers sold foreign cloth they should not be aggressive or violent. For that reason he was going to ask the ladies to take up this responsibility.

peace or war. He hoped the latter contingency would not arise. But if their demand for "Purna Swaraj" was not granted they would have to enter the fight again and the next struggle would be even more intense and they may have to undergo greater sacrifices and sufferings. As they gained more experience they were becoming more hardened for further sufferings and he hoped they would be prepared for such eventuality. But he fervently hoped that this temporary arrangement would ultimately result in permanent peace by their demands being granted.

MRS CHATTO PADHYAYA

—:o:—

MANGALORE, Mar. 16.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya arrived here by train on Thursday and was accorded a very warm reception. From the railway station she was taken in a procession to the maidan where the hoisting of the national flag was to be performed for the first time in the history of the present movement in Mangalore. Large crowds joined the procession carrying national flags. The assemblage on the maidan comprised many ladies. Mrs. Kamaladevi hoisted the flag amidst cheers and made a long speech in the course of which she said that the national fight was only half fought and that much more remained to be done by Indians in order to attain complete independence. She condemned police excesses and exhorted the youth of the district to rise to the occasion as the students of Bengal had done to achieve liberty for their motherland.—A. P.

HOW THEY DO IT IN TOKIO

Labourites Force Entry Into Minister's House

DEMAND DISSOLUTION OF DIET.

LONDON, Mar. 16.

According to Reuter's Tokio correspondent, 350 members of the Right wing of the Labour Party forced entry into the House of Prime Minister, Namaguchi, and despite police opposition handed Namaguchi a resolution demanding dissolution of "this bourgeois Diet."—Reuter.

PEOPLE BILL & LIBERALS' ATTITUDE

—:o:—

Labourites Angry: Premier's Warning

LONDON, March 17.

The fact that eleven Libera's (including Sir John Simon) voted against Government at last night's debate on the representation of the People Bill has, incensed the Labourites, seeing that the Bill has been introduced as a direct concession to Liberals. Mr. MacDonald's subsequent announcement that the matter would be considered latter is regarded as a warning to Liberals of the Government's power to withdraw the Bill, though this course is at present unlikely.—Reuter.

A Government Defeat

—:o:—

LONDON, March 16.

Government suffered defeat in the Commons, Clause four of Representation of the People Bill abolishing University representation being rejected by 246 votes to 242. Political consequences are not anticipated.—Reuter.

Moulana Syed Suleiman Nadvi, who will deliver a series of lectures on "Arabs and Navigation" in Bombay.

Release Of Political Prisoners

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, March 15.

Some 20 political prisoners were released from the Saugor jail, on 13th evening, which included 10 from Nagpur and Katol, 4 of Delhi, and 6 local, including Messrs. Bhave and Prabha Shanker, the 'Dictators' of Saugor.

Messrs. V. V. Subhedar, Ramkrishna Subhedar, (his son) Loakras of Khurai, and Pande, also arrived on 13th from different jails, of the province. All these workers were taken in a big procession, where ladies predominated. They were given a warm welcome, and were entertained by the local congressites at a dinner. A crowded public meeting was held, where many of the released workers dwelt in details, about the treatment given to 'C' class politicals, in different jails.

SAUGOR 'WAR COUNCIL' DISSOLVED.

It is reliably understood that according to the terms of truce, the local 'war council' has been dissolved, and Mrs. Yamu Tai Thakur, who was the 9th 'dictator' has resigned, nominating Mr. K. R. Khandekar, as the president of the District Congress Committee. The new election of the office bearers will be held some time during this week.

HAMBURG OUTRAGE SEQUEL

Two Suspects Arrested

REPRISALS FEARED

LONDON, Mar. 16.

Berlin.—Two out of the three assassins of the communist member of the Hamburg Municipality in a suburban bus near Hamburg have been arrested and the identity of the third has been established. One of the arrested persons is a former Hamburg policeman who was expelled from the force six months ago for participation in the Nazi movement. The second is a clerk, also a Nazi. It appears that 15 shots were fired in the omnibus as a result of which a woman passenger was wounded in the leg, and another woman's thumb was shot off. The companion of the victim was wounded in the head, but he escaped by feigning death. The murderers cut the telephone wire to Hamburg. Reprisals are feared as indignation at Hamburg is tremendous.

HITLER ISSUES STATEMENT.

Hamburg.—The three murderers of the municipal councillor have been denounced to the police by the local Nazi headquarters who have expressed abhorrence of the crime. Herr Hitler has issued a statement from Munich denouncing the crime and expelling the murderers from the party, but promising to provide for their legal defence at the trial, as he is convinced that they have acted in a moment of madness, infuriated by Communist propaganda against the Nazis. Citizens of Hamburg are extremely nervous owing to fear of reprisals. By Communists who have announced a number of protest meetings. The police are taking precautions against lawlessness.

It is reported that two Nazis were fired on at Altona as they emerged from a cafe.

Socialists have tabled a motion in the Reichstag demanding more effective measures against incitement to political murders and several laws with regard to the carrying of lethal weapons.—Reuter.

CONGRESS GENERAL SECRETARY

Dr. Syed Mahmud In Bombay

Dr. Syed Mahmud, General Secretary of the Congress, arrived in Bombay, on Monday evening. He is staying with Maulana Shaukat Ali at the Khilafat House.

COTTON INDUSTRY IN BRITAIN.

—:o:—

Confidential Discussion

PROSPECTS OF TRADE WITH INDIA

LONDON, March 16.

In the Commons, Mr. Gillett informed Rt. Hon. D. H. Hacking with reference to the Cotton Deputation that the situation in the cotton industry in Britain had been considered and a useful exchange of views had occurred regarding the prospects of trade with India, but as the proceedings were confidential, more detailed information was impossible.—Reuter.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

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Resolution Before Congress

Mr. Ranchordas H. Gandhi, member A. I. C. C. (Burma) has given notice that he will move the following resolution:—

(1) That the Congress is of opinion that the qualifications in the Federal Constitution for franchise and candidature to Provincial and Central Legislatures should be the same for men as well as women.

(2) That the Congress is of opinion that the rights of Federal citizenship whether in Provinces or in native States should be the same and a Declaration of such rights should be incorporated in the constitution.

(3) That the representatives to Federal Legislature whether from Native States or from Provinces should be directly elected, the qualifications for franchise and candidature being the same whether in native States or in Provinces.

(4) That as an overwhelmingly large majority of the people of Burma are against the separation of Burma from India, in the opinion of the Congress, the constitution of Burma should be on the same basis as of the most advanced provinces of India.—A. P.

Dahanu T. C. C. & Congress

The President, Dahann Taluka Congress Committee, Dahanu, wires:

"The Dahanu Taluka Congress Committee has at it meeting held on Monday, elected Sjt. Vasudeo Vishnu Kirtane and Vasudeo Atmaram Karandikar as delegates for Karachi Congress.

Kerala Celebrates Mahatma's March To Dandi

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(From A Correspondent.)

TRICHUR, March 13.

The 12th March, the day on which Gandhiji selected on his march to Dandi was celebrated with all solemnity and enthusiasm. A flag salutation ceremony was held and a huge procession paraded the street which culminated in a public meeting.

People began to collect in large numbers even before the announced time for the flag salutation under the Manikandhan-Al, to take part in the day's celebration. At 5-30 p.m. Mrs. Ikkandha Warrier arrived. About 20 other ladies also were present. Besides there was a good fathering of students.

The salutation of the flag by the president, Mrs. Warrier, along with the ladies and the huge gathering, took place at 6-15.

Afterwards a huge procession was formed which paraded all the important streets of the down.

A meeting was held in the evening which was addressed by prominent speakers.

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS AT CANTON.

—:o:—

Alleged Communists Mutiny.

LONDON, March 17.

Canton.—Seventythree officers and men have been executed following discovery of communist mutiny plot among Government troops at Swatow. Hundred others await sentence.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CREATE RECORD FOR DIRIGIBLE.

LONDON, March 17.

Tokio.—Japanese semi-rigid dirigible remained aloft for sixty hours without refuelling. This is claimed as world record for this type of air craft.—Reuter.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION IN CHINA.

—:o:—

President Of Yunnan Overthrown.

LONDON, Mar. 17.

Reuter's Hanoi correspondent telegraphs Yongyun, President of Yunnan Province since 1929, was overthrown by his own government following dissensions over opium transaction.

Four generals left capital with most of government troops and occupied positions in vicinity of President's residence; so Yongyun departed.

There was no bloodshed. Population and foreigners are safe. Generals are now deliberating on formation of new directory.—Reuter.

BALDWIN'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

Conservative India Committee's Agreement

LONDON, March 16.

The Conservative India Committee of the House of Commons at a private meeting adopted a resolution, by a very large majority, expressing satisfaction and agreement with Baldwin's statement of the Indian policy made at Newton Abbot, "and confirmed last week in Commons." It is understood that there was lively discussion with regard to the procedure followed last week which had occasioned all speculation and misunderstanding with regard to the circumstances in which Mr. Baldwin decided that the Conservatives could not participate in the Round Table Conference in India at present.—Reuter.

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S CONFESSION OF FAITH

This Fight Is Between Imperialism And Socialism

"We must be prepared for the fight. The time is sure to come when we shall have to fight again. The fight is not between the Indians and the English. It is between Imperialism and socialism. So long as we do not achieve "Purna Swaraj," we shall not sit silent. I cannot say when we shall achieve victory. It may come in 8 to 10 months or it may take two, three or more years. People want Swaraj, but it is not any object, which we can capture. To the peasants, Swaraj is food and drink. I believe in socialism and so wealth must be properly distributed."

Thus declared Pandit Jawaharlal in a public meeting held under the auspices of the Youth League at Ghatkopar on Tuesday at 8 a.m., when the residents gave a rousing reception to the outgoing president of the Congress.

STICK TO CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

Pandit Jawaharlal in the course of his speech said that. He had come to Bombay for three days only. There was a great stir in India about the Delhi Agreement. But they should stick to the programme of the Congress. Many interpretations were put on the wording of the settlement. He agreed to its implications in the way they were explained to him. They should follow the meaning understood by them. If the Government thought that teir interpretation was wrong, they might end the truce.

THE MEANING OF THE FIGHT.

Continuing, the Pandit said that they must be prepared for the fight. They should continue the work of the boycott of foreign cloth and liquor. The time was sure to come when they would have to fight again. They would have to force their hands to give them all powers. The fight was not between the Indians and the English. It was between Imperialism and Socialism.

Proceedings, the speaker declared that so long as they did not achieve Purna Swaraj, they would not sit silent. They were not prepared to have any connection with Imperialism. It was no use criticising others. If those people were able to do the work better, they should do it themselves.

Concluding, Panditji opined that he could not say when they would achieve victory. It might come in 8 to 10 months or it might take two, three or more years. Citizens might do some deeds of bravery, but in the end they are likely to be tired. The peasants were superior to citizens in that respect as they were the bravest fighters, who would fight till the end ungrudgingly. Peasants of Gujarat were better off than those of his province, who were very poor. The people wanted Swaraj, but it was not any object which they could capture. To the peasants, Swaraj was food and drink. He believed in socialism, and so the wealth must be properly distributed.

OBEY ORDERS.

Mr. Meherally who next addressed the gathering, said that he was a volunteer. The volunteers must always be prepared for the order of their General to commence the fight. The Congress had not sheathed the sword, it was merely a truce. He was personally dicatisfied with the Delhi Agreement, but they must obey the orders as true soldiers of freedom.

Mr. C. P. Shah, the first president of the Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee to go to Jail, and Mr. P. M. Kaball, the president of the Youth League also spoke.

GARLANDS FROM AIR.

Towards the close of the meeting, two garlands were dropped from the aeroplane of Mr. Kaball, the first Indian Aviator, which hovered over the maidan and which was twice lowered in order to drop the garlands. Mr. P. M. Kaball, who presided over the meeting picked them up and garlanded Pandit Jawaharlal and Mr. Meherally. This scene created a mild sensation in the gathering as it was a unique feature of the meeting that day.

After the meeting dispersed it transformed into a procession and went to the Gandhi Chowk, where a Swadeshi Store was opened by Panditji.

"NO REST TILL WE WIN"

—:o:—

Jawaharlal Condemns Communalism

"There was a time when I used to call myself a Kashmiri Brahmin. I tried hard to forget it and now I have almost forgotten it. I am only an Indian now. For years I have not attended a Kashmiri Brahmins' Conference. I do not know why they held it every year. I do not deny that some work can be done through communal organisations. But it is time that we abolished communal institutions and decided to work together as Indians. That will only help to build up our nation."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President stated as above in reply to a welcome address presented to him by the Marwari Youngmen's Association on Tuesday morning.

The Marwari Vidyalaya Hall was fully crowded and hundreds of people waited outside the hall to have a "Darshan" of the Congress President. Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj presided and Sjt. Durgadatt Savalka read the address welcoming Pandit Jawaharlal and congratulating him on his sacrifices for the freedom of his country.

WORK BEFORE THE COUNTRY.

Replying to the address Pandit Jawaharlal congratulated the Marwari community on the part it played in the last struggle. He said that the work before the country was to fight for Swaraj and attain it. He wanted Indians to abolish communal organisations and work on national lines.

"Another point to which I want to draw your attention, said Panditji, "is the memorable fight we carried on for the last 12 months and have now suspended for a while. Even the most optimists amongst us did not expect that the country would respond so magnanimously to the "bugle of freedom sounded by Mahatma Gandhi." When he started on his historic march to Dandi there were many who scorned the idea of picking up a pinch of salt or manufacturing it. The movement passed through all the stages of suspense, fear and scorn and in the end triumphed.

THE RIGHT PATH

"The reason was we had a good General and he had shown us the right path but it was not his strength. It was the strength of the nation which he represented and now the nation is so wide awake and is so determined to win freedom that nothing can stop its speed.

"But what I am afraid of is that we may be deceived into accepting something less than "Purna Swaraj" because our adversaries are very shrewd. It is not the British people who are our opponents; it is their Government and their imperialist policy. We must be very cautious and continue our struggle till we attain Complete Independence which means as much of freedom as other free nations enjoy. If we accept anything less then no one can imagine the depths of degradation to which we might fall. There have been many misunderstandings and Gandhiji has done well to declare in unambiguous terms that we shall stick to the resolve we made at Lahore and shall accept nothing less than that. We may succeed sooner or later but we shall not rest content till we succeed and victory is certainly to be ours.

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